PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay,

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,703—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902,

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Barberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 419-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1902,

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 29th October, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofusil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE. Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRA-ORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month.
24 „ „ 26 „

EXTRAS.

Item	Rs.	Item	Rs.
Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of 4 Insulators	„ 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED

FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NOVEMBER 7TH, 1902, AT 9 P. M.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

IN AID OF THE

"POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

By kind permission of Colonel ECCLES and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, will play a Specially Selected Programme of Music.

ADMISSION Re. 1 only.
Reserved Tables, Annas 8 each.
Tickets to be had from
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, SHA LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, has contracted TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from SHETH HAJEEBHOY LALJEE.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, & otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Chawpatty Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and nine square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the North by property formerly belonging to Bai Godaverybai, widow of Maneckjee Damuljee, but now to Damoder Hurrichundra, on or towards the South by the said Chowpatty Road, on or towards the East by property formerly belonging to Withoba Babaji and Ramchandra Withoba but now to Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3276, Old Survey No 628, and New Survey No. 7986, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D No. 2610 and Street Nos 2941 and 43, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND AND WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the MAZAGON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 13th day of November, 1902, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. EDALJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETHNA, of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at the office of the said Company No 21-27, Hornby Row, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 27th day of November, 1902, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims,—Dated this 28th day of October, 1902.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Acting Prothonotary.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Official Liquidator's Attorneys,
W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of THAKORE VELAJI MOGHAJI, late of SAMADHI MOTA VAS, in the Palanpur State, a Jagirdar Hindu Inhabitant, deceased,

SHA HATHA HINDUJI of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff residing at Chewlwadi outside the Fort, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of THAKORE SABLAJI VELAJI, DESALJI VELAJI, DADAJI VELAJI and OTHARJI VELAJI, the sons of the abovenamed deceased VELAJI MOGHAJI ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

D. B. BINNING,
for Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

C. W. D'GAMA,
The 24th day of October, 1902.
Messrs. DIKSHIT & DHUNJISHA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION,

In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, a Conductor in His Majesty's Supply and Transport Corps, late of Wellington in the District of Nilgiris, Madras, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Wellington aforesaid on the 30th day of December, 1901, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of October, 1902, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esquire, are required to sent in their claims to the said ADMINISTRATOR at his Office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said estate to the person entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All Persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. Dated this 7th day of October, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME which provides for Police Accommodation within an area estimated to contain 6578 sq. yds. or thereabouts and situated within the Lower Colaba Section of the Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay. The area comprised in the said Scheme forms part of the lands vested in the said Trustees and known as the Wodehouse Road Plot and is within the following limits, viz:—

All the lands bounded on and towards the Northwest by Building plots 5 & 6 and a portion of Building plot 7 of the said Wodehouse Road Plot, on and towards the Northeast by the Site of the Elphinstone College Students' Quarters and Building plot 15 of the said Wodehouse Road Plot, on and towards the Southeast by the Colaba Causeway, and on and towards the Southwest by properties bearing Ward Nos. 885 (3) & (4) being the Wesleyan Chapel and School and Captain's Quarters, property bearing Ward No. 885 (2) being the site of a Hindoo Temple and the proposed New Road from the Colaba Causeway to the Wodehouse Bridge Road, And that the Office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. Dated this tenth day of October 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

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2 years at 5½ " "

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

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CAPITAL.

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Reserve Fund	" 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

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MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 8 Months	4 "

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Bangkok,
Batavia,
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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
[illegible], Church Gate Street, Bombay

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kibim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kibim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR DEHLI DURBAR

FOR SALE.—One big stylish and handsome STATE PHAETON on Cee Spring in good order, with a pair of Grey AUSTRALIAN HORSES over 16 hands, suitable for Rajas.—For terms apply Box "No. 8610." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY BAZAR SUPPLY AGENCY.

THIS Agency supplies Fresh Bombay Fruits Vegetables, Fish in Ice, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., to Mofussil Residents at Current Bazar Rates.

Malta Grapes As. 12 a lb.

Also Apples, Oranges, Sweet Limes, from 12 as. to Re. 1 a dozen; Table Plantains Re. 1 per 100; Coffee Berry and Candied Peel 8 as. a lb.; Raisin, Walnuts, Figs, Currant, Kajoo, Sultanas, Lemon Drops, Scotch Mixture, Barley Sugar, each 5 as. a lb.; Jujubes 9 as. a lb.; English Vegetables, any sorts, 3 as. a lb.

Local Bombay Delivery Free.

X'mas and Durbar Price Lists on application.

TUKINA & Co.,
Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT FOR THOSE ATTENDING THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE are prepared to supply Cotton Ropes for Tents, and for the horses of Regiments and Princes on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

We have always in stock for the use of Mills twines and mule rim bandings. We also manufacture to order in our factory any special sort of banding required. Rates cheap and quality reliable. We are receiving regular orders for these goods from local mills and up-country, such as Africa, Arabia, Zanzibar, Rangoon and Karachi.

HUSSONALI MULLA HAKIMJI AND BROTHERS,
RIPON ROAD, MADANPURA, BYCULLA.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day month and year on Moderate Terms.

Apply to
SARDAR OOMER JUMALL,
Locksly Hall Stable,
BYCULLA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 13, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

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TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8. medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8. large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ADAS CULLIANJI
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LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone .... easier.
Estimated sales 7,000
Total imports 13,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·47 −2	4·43 −2	4·41 −2	4·41 −2	4·11 −2

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·41 −2	4·41 −2	4·41 −2

COTTON.—The cotton market remains dull and inanimate, business reported being in very small lines and chiefly in ready cotton. Prices remain practically unchanged.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	21-1-3	
China Leaf	23-11	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	
Bombay	23-12	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Do Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	62-8	
Do 17 1-2	62-9	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 3-8

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, the 9th October:—Since our last report the market has declined about 7 points. This is not very much, considering the many adverse factors which have militated against the market.

The great coal strike in America continues; to all appearances it is no longer a question of wages, but has become a war between capital and labour. The protracted struggle is causing the greatest inconvenience in America. Coal is at famine prices, and the number of industrial concerns which have to stop running owing to lack of fuel is increasing daily. In France likewise there is an important coal strike, and labour troubles are reported from almost every country in Europe. In England there has been no further stoppage of looms this week but a meeting of spinners was held the other day in Mar-
ester, at which it was decided to support those of
aster spinners whose operatives had gone out
ike, and refuse concessions to the carders in
ills of the district who might wish to strike
crease of wages. A friend of ours, a mem-
rominent Bremen house, confirms to us
yn correspondents write, that trade in
if anything, worse than ever. We have
ne thing regarding Belgium from the
ne of the largest mills in that country,
on as the other day. A valued
in Switzerland writes:—"Busi-
here is extremely disappointing:
stocks must by now be reduced to the
ebb, content themselves with laying
require to prevent the mills from
the bull clique in New York con-
e market up, quite irrespective of
and trade demand almost nil, the
for yarns will in no way adopt
hose asked for actual cotton. A
0-40d is necessary before the pros-
hemselves."
of the UnitedStates money market
as spread to Canada, where there
e a financial panic the day before
us another source of uneasiness,
ly more and more in America,
later lead to a catastrophe.
they are on the whole quite
been no frost so far, and the
d progress.
hed there last few days, we
at bull clique in New York
nay even turn and go heavily
those same reports of the
abnormally bad of late,
ormally brilliant.
we are bound to confess
a monster crop of 12 or 13
we thought possible.
to the fact that some
place. Although we
n the sensational re-
tely by the bull clique,
rost, a crop of 101-2
d this may be consi-
late, i.e., after the 15
too early to attempt
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uch depend on the
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ould be 10 millions,
ns. The following
drought, a great
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The first frost
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—At Mayville, Cawnpore 26 October the wife of E A Forbes, Pleades of a daughter.

HINDLEY—At Moghalserai, United Provinces, 25 October the wife of Clement D M Hindly, M A (Cantab) Assoc M Inst C E, Assistant Engineer East Indian Railway of a son.

PARKER—At Kurnal, 23 October, the wife of G Clement Parker, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAMSHERE—GAUNTLETT—October 22, at Christ Church Palamcottah, by the Rev E S Carr, M A, C M S, the Rev Edgar Ernest Hamshere, C M S, Ellore, to Elizabeth Rebecca, eldest daughter of Robert Gauntlett, of Forest Gate, Essex.

DEATHS.

DOVE—At Indore, 18 October, Frank Dove, Captain, Royae Army Medical Corps aged 35 years.

FIELDSEND—October 26, at Perambur, Laura Carolinl (Bab), the dearly loved daughter of Sergt-Instr and Mrs. M A Fieldsend, aged 3 years and 4 months.

BARKER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some whothink we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under:—

Third Class from	Rs.	10	upwards	
Second	"	"	50	"
First	"	"	125	"

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS:—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.

OFFICE:—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water 0-35m, 11-11a. Low water, 4-28m. 4-29a. Diwalee holidays.

POLO—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—Mr. Nasarvan Bapasola, the well-known Parsi cricketer, has been appointed Manager of the Bombay Gymkhana in the room of the late incumbent, Mr. Pestonjee Dharwar. Mr. Bapasola's nomination will be welcomed by all lovers of the game.

ANCIENT DOCUMENT FOUND.—It is stated that in the Cathedral of Damaun, while being dug for some repairs, a stone slab bearing date the Christian era 1603 and containing some inscriptions, has been found, which is supposed to throw some light on the Catholic religion.

CHILDREN ROBBED.—Godaveribai, a Hindu woman, residing at Banyan Road, Pydhownee, has reported to the Police that her son aged ten and his wife aged seven were robbed of their ornaments of the value of Rs. 800 by two of her tenants in whose charge she had sent the children out for a walk. One child was found at Pydhownee minus the ornaments valued at Rs. 350, which were on its person, and the other child was picked up at Byculla without the ornaments on its person. The tenants are missing.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tana, Daressalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zamzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Sychelles, per s. s. Khalif will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.—Mails for Cutch Mandvi, Jask and Bahrein per extra s. s. Kilwa will be closed at the Generl Post Office at 2 p. m to-day.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Toolsi, a Hindu girl aged ten years. The deceased was the daughter of one Balsajee Anna, a mill hand, and lived with him in a hut off Soopari Baugh Road. On Tuesday afternoon the girl while drawing water from a quarry hole near the hut, accidentally slipped in and was drowned. The Police dragged the quarry hole and recovered the body.—A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GIRL.—Before Mr. J. W S. Drecop, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chief Constable Munshi Shaik Ismael, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, prosecuted Samuel Mahadeo, a Native Christian, on a charge of assaulting a Hindu girl, named Bhima, aged ten years. The girl, it appears, was in company of her blind mother, and was begging near the G. I. P. Railway quarters on Tuesday afternoon when, the accused enticed her away and committed the offence. The girl is now being treated at the hospital. The case stands adjourned.

ASSAULT UPON A PORTUGUESE WOMAN.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mary Anne Pereira, a Portuguese woman, charged a Mahomedan, named Ali, with causing her hurt.—Mr. DeQuadros appeared for the complainant.—She said that on the 17th instant accused twice entered her house and struck her several blows with a stick. The accused denied the charge, and pleaded an "alibi." The Magistrate held that the charge was proved and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 15 were awarded as compensation to the complainant.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, Sub-Inspector Giles produced Mr. R. Warburton, of the firm of Messrs. R. Warburton and Company, Merchants of Manchester, and charged him with cheating in virtue of a warrant issued by the City Magistrate of Karachi.
Kasidas Dalal, pleader, defended and applied
is client should be admitted to bail. His
ordered that accused should be admitted to
s own recognisance of Rs. 5,000, and a
a like amount. Mr. Lukhmidas Rowjee
s the surety, and he expressed his
deposit the amount in cash.

POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade
terday, before Mr. Kursondas
pector Lewis charged Adam
service of one Suleiman with
servant, and thereby extorting
women in the native town.
esday evening, the accused
ame and demanded money
eatening to take the women
harbavri Chowkey. A man
ownstairs and arrested the
nied the charge, saying he
, who appeared for the
client did go to the place
policeman, and asked the
m leniently and give him
Magistrate, taking Mr.
onsideration, fined the
lt to suffer seventy-five
t.

t the Esplanade Police
dency Magistrate, yester-
which Essabhoy Abdul
was charged with using
intent to deceive, and
y selling goods with a
ary to Sections 482,483,
Code. The complainant
Gracewood, agent in
omas Hubbuck Sons
don, manufacturers of
ppeared under the in-
rd, Brown and Co.,
he accused. The latter
nd a godown in Gujjar
goods were found in
nt. The accused was
explanation having
dered, the complain-
against the accused,
, the case was allow-

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia, Captain S Barcham, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers.

Aders Mr J
Agnew Major
Allen Miss S O
Anderson Mr L
Anderson Mrs H A and child
Anderson Miss
Appleton Mr F
Arbuthnot Miss
Armstrong Mr and Mrs O H
Arrakul Miss M
Ashdown Mr and Mrs A D and 2 infants
Ashdown Mr J
Atkinson Mrs.
Attfield Dr and Mrs
Badcock Mrs F F child and infant
Barling Miss
Barr Mrs Alex
Barrett Mr W G
Barrow Mr O T
Barton Mr E F
Battersley Mrs
Battersley Miss
Battine Capt N
Beckett Mrs D R
Begg Mr H C
Belcher Capt H S
Bell Mr T R D
Bennett Miss
Berens Mr Randolph
Barrington Mr D
Blyth Mrs
Bottone Mr N
Bradley Hon Herbert
Bright Miss
Brome Mr and Mrs A F
Brooke-Smith Mr J W
Brown Miss B
Buist Capt and Mrs A W F
Bull Mr W
Burn Miss
urt Mrs
Burt 2 Misses
Butcher Miss
Byng Col Hon I H C
Cameron Mrs A
Campbell Mr C W
Campbell Miss
Catt Miss
Cavigon Mr J
Chalmers Mr H
Chamberlin Mr W B
Cowley Miss
Craigie Mr A
Craster Capt E H B
Craster Miss E H B
Crawford Major G B
Cresswell Miss
Cross Miss E
Cross Miss M
Crusha Mr J W
Cruerdon Mr and Mrs and infant
Cuffe Mr and Mrs T W
Cutbush Mrs H M
Chamberlin Miss
Chambers Miss F M
Champain Mr C B
Chapman Mrs P F
Charles Mr A P
Chase Mr J K
Chatterton Maj and Mrs J
Ching Mr and Mrs
Chuckroutty Mr A W G
Clark Hon W O
Clark Mr J E
Clarke, Miss
Clifford Mr and Miss W H
Coffin Miss
Coffin Miss A
Coleman F M
Coleman Mr G B
Colley Mr A A
Collins Miss
Cook Dr. J. E. N.
Cook Mr H M A
Cooper Mrs
Cornish Mr W H
Dalby Lieut A W
Daly Miss
Danby Mr and Mrs
Dane Miss D
Dangerfield Mr and Mrs and infant
Darrock Capt and Mrs D and 2 infants
Davidson Mrs C
Davies Mr Walter
Davis Major C
DeCrespigny Major and Mrs C
Dennys Mrs G W P
Dickenson Miss
Doake Mr T
Darracott Miss B
Du Boulay Mr and Mrs B H and infant
Du Boulay Miss
Dubon Major W W
Duncan Mr R
Dunlop Miss
Dyer Mr and Mrs A
Dyer Mrs
Elkington Mrs child and infant
Elliott Maj-Genl Sir E L
Ewart Mrs and infant
Fagan Mrr C G F
Fairweather Mrs S A
Falls Mrs
Farrington Mr
Fell Capt B T
Fenton Mr and Mrs W M
Fergusson Miss
Filkin Mr and Mrs
Finney Mr and Mrs S
Fisher Miss J
Fleischer Mr T
Fleming Mr T R
Forbes Mr and Mrs O Y and infant
Forrest Miss
Fox Miss E
Fraser Mr and Mrs J S
Freeland Lieut J C
Freer Miss
French Mr E C
French Mr E Lee
Galloway Capt J J
Galloway Mrs and infant
Galloway Miss M C
Galstain Mrs and child
Gaselee Genl Sir Alfred
Gaselee Lady
Gayer Mrs
Geffert Miss
George Mr and Mrs D and child
Gibson Mrs D Hope
Gilbert Mr and Mrs F M
Gerard Mr and Mrs
Glover Mrs
Goldsmith Lieut O
Goode Mrs F W and infant
Gordon Col S A
Gordon Major and Mrs and infant
Gore Capt H
Gore Mrs St John
Gore-Brown Lady Muriel
Gogat Miss
Gray Miss E
Green Miss
Greig Mr V H
Gribble Mr W J
Grinlette Lieut-Col J H D
Guise Miss
Gwyer Mr J E
Hall Mrs O N and child
Handcock Mr and Mrs W E F
Handley Mr A P
Hankey Mrs G Rambard
Hankins Mr and Mrs W
Hannier Mr L A
Hanner Mrs L A G
Harris Mr B L
Harris Miss
Harrison Mrs Keith
Harvey Mr P
Hawkes Col and Mrs H
Hay Lady Durmmond
Hay, Miss
Heaven, Mr and Mrs F G and infant
Henderson Mrs G
Henniker Capt Lord
Henning Mr and Mrs
Henry Miss A
Haygate Maj R H G
Hickie Mrs
Hill Mr W F
Hill Mr and Mrs
Hill Miss
Hodgson Maj and Mrs H W
Holder Mr and Mrs C H
Holdforth Miss
Hole Mr and Mrs R S
Hope Mr C W W
Hope Miss
Hopkins Mr H M B
Hurbury Miss
Hodern Mr E J E
Hudlestone Mr A
Hudlestone Mrs
Hunter Mr and infant
Hunter, Mrs Doulas and child
Huthinson Mr M G
Hutchinson Mrs
Ingram Mrs W chid and infant
Ivens Mr J
Ivens Mr J H A
Jackson Mr and Mrs G T
Jackson Miss
Jacobs Major C W
James Mr and Mrs J B
Jeddore Mr N Fisher
Joanindes Mr G
Joanindes Mr (junr)
Joanindes three Misser
Johnston Mrs H M and infant
Johnston Miss
Jones Mr and Mrs Gavin
Jones Miss M E
Jordon Mrs J
Jose Miss
Keebie Miss F M
Kenward Miss
Kirkpatrick Capt
Kitto Mr and Mrs A child and two infants
Knoble Mr E B
Knyvett Mr. K F
Lamboarne Miss
Lane Miss M
Lavids Mr L
Ledgard Mr and Mrs
Ledgard two Misses
Leigh Major Hon R
Leslie Lt Col A E
Leslie Mr and Mrs E M
Lewis Mr C S
Ley Mr W E
Lincoln Miss M
Lomas Miss
Lumsden Mr and Mrs O F
Lund Mr G
Macbeth Mr and Mrs J B K
Macdonald Col D P
Macfie Mr and Mrs
Macfie Miss M
Mackenzie Miss
Macnaughten Hon Florence
Macnaughten Miss A B
Mahomed Mr R V P
Mair Mrs A M
Malet Miss
Mansfield Mr and Mrs
Marshall Mrs and child
Matthews Mr
McBride Mr and Mrs
McCormick Nurse
McCracken Mr C
McLean Mr J J
McLean Miss
McWatt Mrs and infant
Meade Col and Mrs J M
Menneer Mr R R
Menneer Mr B B
Mreditbe Mr K
Middleton Mrs
Miller Miss Edith
Miller Miss E D
Mills Sister A
Moberly Mr A N
Moggridge Mrs
Monahan Mr and Mrs F J
Montgomery Miss M
Montgomery Miss D
Moore Col
Morgan Mrs R C
Morris Mr and Mrs T W and infant
Mortimer Mr H R
Morton Lieut
Mosley Mr A
Murray Major V
Murray two Nurses
Myrtle Mrs
Nelson Mr J C
Newcome Lieut S F
Niblock Capt W J
Nightingale Mrs
Nixon Col and Mrs
Nordhoff Mrs L
Nordhoff Miss A D
Norie Mrs C and infant
O'Callaghan Miss
O'Donague Mr and Mrs W F
Oglivie Mrs
Orman Mrs
Orman Miss
Osborn Miss
Oswell Mr J D
Owen Mr W
Palmer Miss R
Panton Mrs E B H
Park Miss
Parker Mr V C
Pattison Mr J A
Paul Mrs E T
Payne Mr and Mr SE W
Peech Mr E
Pearson Mr C F
Penton Miss
Percival Mr and Mrs F
Peters Mrs J
Philimore Mr J
Phillips Mrs W E
Phillips Miss
Picton Mr and Mrs
Pesani Major and Mrs L and child
Pollen Mrs
Porter Mr and Mrs Leslie
Porter Miss
Powell Mr A
Price Mrs
Price Miss
Purves Mr and Mrs T
Radcliffe Mr and Mis G H B
Ramsey Mr V B C
Ramsey Mr V C
Bannur Mrs
Reed Mrs J
Reed Mrs
Reynolds Miss
Rheim Miss
Rix Miss
Robertson Miss
Robertson Hon F A
Robertson Miss Stella
Robinson Mr A C
Roddy Miss
Rogers Dr
Rogers Miss
Routh Mrs
Royle Mr and Mrs Geo
Royle Miss
Rundle Mr and Mrs
Sarkies Major C J
Saunders Col
Saxton Mrs
Schoen Mr and Mrs E
Scott Col B
Scott Mrs T E
Scott Mrs Ross
Scott Mrs
Scott Rev D
Scuddamore Capt and Mrs W V
Searle Mr A H
Sharpe Miss
Shea Capt and Miss
Sheppard Mr and Mrs M
Sheppard Miss
Sherring Mr Justice I C S
Sherring Mrs and infant
Sherring Mr F B
Singh Sir H and Lady
Smith Mr J
Smith Miss
Smith Miss C
Smythe Mr L F J
Smythies Mr L S
Somers Miss C
Sparke Miss S
Spence Mr H
Sprott Mr G O
Squire Lieut Hutton
Standley Mr and Mrs A W E and infant
Stanley Chief Justice S W J
Stanley Lady
Sterling Miss
Stisted Miss
Stockwell Mr. A P
Stringfellow Mrs
Stuart Miss
Sturge Miss
Summer Mrs
Sutcliffe Mr H W
Sutherland Miss
Sweency Mrs and child
Sykes Mrs
Sykes Miss
Talbot Lady
Tancred Capt
Tate Mr W
Tate Miss
Thomson Mr. and Mrs A V
Thomson Mrs
Thorn Mr A B
Thorn Mr J
Torkington Mr A W
Tosca Miss F H
Tulk Mr J H
Tweedie Mr F F
Tweedy Mrs C A
Tyrrell Mr J
Vanderbyl Miss
Van Home Mr W G
Vernon Mr and Mrs C and 2 infants
Villiers Mr R H
Wolker Mr J S
Wallinger Mr and Mrs W A
Waller Capt and Mrs
Walton Mrs E and infant
Ward Mr J P
Watkis Lt-Col H B
Watson Mrs
Watts Mrs
Webster Capt C G
Weir Miss
Whiffon Mrs D
Whitwell Lieut-Col
Wigram Rev
Wilkins Mr A
Wilkinson Mr N W
Willcock Miss
Windsor Capt and Mrs F N
Wood Mr B
Wolferstein Mr
Wray Mrs
Wray Miss

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st inst.—

A letter was read from the Engineer, submitting plan and detailed estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 4,488 for building a new shed for Dock gear in Prince's Dock and requesting sanction to start on the work, necessary provision for which has been made in the current year's Budget

The Board Sanctioned the work and directed that it may be proceeded with to the debit of Section I, Item 2—New shed for Dock gear—Prince's Dock Capital Budget.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Oct. 1902.	Total from 1st April to 17th Oct. 1902.	For week ending 17th Oct. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 17th Oct. 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	537	20	538
Do " out of "	21	538	18	550
Do transported	13	385	12	364
Do attended to	..	31	1	34
Do warped	1	26	..	21

A SHAKESPEARE LECTURE.

ON Tuesday night Principal Macmillan gave a lecture on Shakespeare, illustrated by magic lantern pictures, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. When the Chandos portrait had been revealed to the audience the lecturer began his address as follows:—"The desire to know the personal appearance of famous men is a natural curiosity, which is fairly well satisfied in the case of Shakespeare. We know very little of the facts of his life, but several portraits and one death masque survive to tell us what he looked like, and they all agree pretty well in the main features, better for instance than the portraits that vainly try to give later ages and idea of the beauty and charm of Mary Queen of Scots. The portrait before you is called the Chandos portrait because it once belonged to a Duke of Chandos. It is now the property of the nation and may be seen in the National Gallery. It was popularly supposed to have been the work of Burbage, a well-known play actor, who belonged to the same company as Shakespeare. Sidney Lee, the greatest modern authority on Shakespeare's biography, remarks that the picture differs in many points from the other portraits of Shakespeare, as for instance in the fact that the poet is represented as wearing earrings. He, therefore, considers it to be to a large extent an imaginary portrait taken some years after his death. Nevertheless it has the ample blow and comely face that make Shakespeare's portraits easily distinguishable, and, in spite of Sidney Lee, we may regard it as a true likeness of the great dramatist of the great variety of whose works you will be reminded by the series of latern pictures now to be exhibited before you to-night." There were then displayed to the audiences pictures of Fairy Land, of Prospero's enchanted isle, of Venice, Verona, Rome, Elsinore, and Scotland, representing some of the most striking scenes in Shakespeare's dramas. The lecturer explained to the audience the significance of each picture as it appeared, and by appropriate quotations showed his hearers what the persons represented in the canvas will be supposed to be saying and doing. Then followed pictures which illustrated Shakespeare's English historical plays, including characteristic scenes from the life of that reprehensible but charming knight, Sir John Falstaff. At the end of the lecture, Professor Macmillan combated the mistaken idea that Shakespeare's dramas are either dull reading and difficult to follow. He brought forward the evidence of a leading Parsi school master in Bombay to show that even Parsi boys could read Shakespeare with interest, and delight. What a reproach then must it be to English men and women, if they shut their eyes to the attractions of the greatest poet of their country and preferred to waste their time on the ephemeral fictions of the present day, and taking no interest in the heroic and humorous creations of Shakespeare's muse prefered to study the adventures of the stilted unlifelike, unnatural characters of the sensation novel which departed utterly from the reader's memory into well deserved oblivion, as soon as the volume, in which their story was told, had been flung aside.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Professor Scott and seconded by Mr. Aitken.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of shareholders of the company was hold yesterday at its registered office, Himmum Street, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 6,426-2-9 (after deducting Mr. Edulji Dinshaw's share of the profit) available for disposal. The board recommend it to be dealt with as follows:—To depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 2,800; to payment of a dividend at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum Rs. 3,500; balance to next year's account Rs. 126-2-9 total Rs. 6,426-2-9 Negotiations have been opened with a view to combined action on the part of ice manufacturers in Karachi, but so far no definite settlement has been arrived at. The retiring director is Mr. Eknath R. Khote, who is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 1-2 per cent. per annum, free of income tax was declared; and other recommendations of the directors were agreed to. Mr. Eknath R. Khote was re-elected a director, and also chairman of the board of directors. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Nasarwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for their management of the company's business; and the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen over the whole country. The storm which was crossing the Coromandel coast yesterday is apparently travelling north-westwards and is central this morning near Cuddapah. It has given moderate to heavy rain on the central Madras coast and light to moderate rain in Mysore and the south-east Deccan. Massulipatam has received 9 1-2 inches, Coconada 5, Vizagapatam 4, Nellore 3 1-2, Cuddapah 3 Bangalore 2 1-2, Kurnool 1 1-2, and Madras and Bellary 1 inch. Light rain has fallen on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri, Calicut has received 1 1-2 inches. No rain has fallen elsewhere. The temperature of the past 24 hours was inmoderate to large defect in the region of the rain fallin the peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Bellary, Bangalore and Cuddapah and has changed slightly elsewhere Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic in Mysore, Deccan, Berar, North Madras and at Raipur and Nagpur, and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Masulipatam and moderate to light elsewhere

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 7° in excess of normal at Karachi and 5° at Bombay, and 10° to 13° in defect at Bangalore, Masulipatam and Cuddapah and 7° at Coimbatore. The minimum is 12° in excess at Karachi and 5° to 6° at Lahore Jacobabad, Deesa, Rajkot and Veraval. The temperature ranged from 98° at Karachi to 57° at Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Madras, Ceylon, Mysore, Berar, the Central Provinces and along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. Humidity has increased considerable at Ratnagiri.

Rain.—Very heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (9·30"), heavy at Cuddapah (2·89") and Bangalore (2·52"), about an inch and half at Calicut, about an inch at Madras, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Sholapur.

Weather.—The depression noticed in yesterday's report lies in the neighbourhood of Madras and shows at present a tendency to move in a N. W. direction. Weather is in a very unsettled condition all over country lying to the S. of Latitude 21° and conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon, Madras and along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri. Local showers are probable in Deccan.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada		4	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	16	20	90
Total plague deaths to date	120,753	100,268	
Same date last year	24	29	117

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Elax, 2,612 tons, Captain E S Baker, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Novorossich, 6th October with a cargo of 4,970 tons of petroleum.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Vety Major Hazelton, 13 natives and 40 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain T Murai, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 27th September with a general cargo four cabin and three deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull 26th September, brought a general cargo, 7 horses, and 36 dogs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer Bombay yesterday received the following message from Simla:

Storm signal, suspicious conditions Arabian Sea are disappearing, Lower cautionary signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Capt F S Pelham, R N	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser.
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T Str
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	Cruiser
Ionian	Brown....Capetown....30-10	Transport
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
H M S Assaye	R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
*Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	....
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	....
4 Torpedo Boats	....	....

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Pachumba	514	Hodgson	Karachi		M M & Co
Nuddea	1914	Scott			M M & Co
Rasmora	162	Kennedy	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
Islanda	3360	And7rson			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Craig	Calcutta		T M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Hutchison			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ismaila	3381	Fry			M M & Co
Culna	1054	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	ClanSutherland	1791	Ridgeway			F Muir & Co
B	Morocco	2476		Karachi	7-11	F Muir & Co
C	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co
D&E	Nerbudda	1961	Honywood	Zanzibar	10-11	M M & Co
K	Louise Rath	2212	Thompson			R A Willis
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	31-10	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chitagong	4-11	H C Joosub
P	Yola	2246	Shallis	Boston	12-11	K N & Co
Q	Khalif	1035	Koppestaller	Zanzibar	1-11	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Esmail	Mangalore	31-10	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Karachi		do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Fulwell	2353	Brown	Hamburg	2-11	M M & Co
4	Hiroshima Maru	2035		China		N Y Kaisha
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	London	5-11	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	5-11	P & O Co
7	Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
8	Imperatrix	2356	Bellen	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	3-11	K N & Co
10&11	Valetta	2974	Cubitt	China		P & O S N Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	1-11	P & O Co
15	Aberlour	2747	Murray	Hull	5-11	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	497	Fickford	Karachi	31-10	M M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mandovy		Nunes			Portuguese Gun boat
Haidari	2393	Hill	R Sea Ports	4-11	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Elax s	Baker	Novorossich Oct 6
29	Hiroshima Maru s.	Murai	Yokohama, Sept 27

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Colenso s.	Shickells	Hull, &c
	Okara s.	Sheldrick	Calcutta

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Hodgson, obtained her portclearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Valetta, for China, &c
" Pekin, for China
" Yola, for Kratzwick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from
19	Rheinfels	Bremen
21	Clan Mackenzie	Coast
27	Dupleix	Calcutta
28	Henzada	Bombay

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct 28—Steamer Ikhona, Willsher, Bombay 16th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 25—Steamers Lawada, Shahjehan and Upada.
Oct 26—Steamers Arabia, Nurani, Nadir, Kangra, Umlasi and Kistna.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL OCTOBER 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rasmora s—105 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 4,500 cwt wheat, 15 cwt linseed, M Jeram.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—100 bales hemp, Hurjee Govindjee; 1 case rosa oil, W and A Graham and Co; 510 cwt kurduseed Bauer Krause; 1,383 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co 314 cwt cottonseeds W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

Arabia s—102 bales skins W and a Graham and Co; 4 bales skins H E Unwalla; 7 hides bales E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nankin s—3bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rasmora s—170 bales cotton Pier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—125 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co 137 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bale cotton fly and waste A M Moortooja; 640 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 750 cwt myrabollams Jaitha Hurchund.

FOR GARSTON.

Louise Rath s—5,000 tons manganese ore, R A willis.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—59 cwt teelsed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—251 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bale twist David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist R S N Talati add Co; 150 bales twist R Canjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist R Keroba; 10 tons old iron Tyabjee and Co; 500 bales twist N J Abraham; 400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Mazagon s—65 cwt sharkfines R Dhunjee and Co; 25 cwt fishmaws and sharkfins P F Talati; 55 cwt fennelseed D N Shroff; 39 cwt kismiss R Dattardina; 7 cwt raisins M M Essabhoy.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS

CORONATION FETE FUND.

The following donations have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr. I. B. Petit	10
G. A. P.	3
A. D. D.	5
P. C. S.	5
O. S.	3
Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya	10
Amounts of Rs. 2 and under	91
Previously acknowledged	261
Total Rs.	306

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HOMESPUNS.
IRISH FRIEZES.
BROADCLOTHS.
GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF:—
BLANKETS, TARTAN TRAVELLING RUGS, PUTTIES,
LOHIS or SHAWLS,
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HOSIERY of all descriptions.
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YARNS, &c., &c.
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1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.

THE REMOUNT INQUIRY.

CONSIDERING that fifty per cent of the horses sent out to South Africa were declared by Lord Downe to be unsuitable for the saddle and were only indifferent draught horses, it was expected that someone would have been hanged. When the report of the Committee was published, it was declared to be nothing more or less than a whitewashing of the whole Remount Department, for it was in the main favourable to the department which had been so freely criticised. Since then three comparatively subordinate officers have been censured, and unless some zealous member of Parliament takes the matter up, we have heard the last of it. But although very few individuals are roasted, it cannot be said that the Department has had a very copious whitewashing. As to whether, in view of the large demand on the department, proper care was taken to obtain all available information as to the sources of supply, the Committee found that before the outbreak of the war there was not sufficient information recorded in the office of the Inspector-General of Remounts regarding the sources of supply. Further, that the department did not make use of the source from which information might have been obtained. This may be whitewash, but the whitewash is made of hot lime. General Truman, the Inspector-General of Remounts, is pronounced to be a man of no exceptional ability. The Quartermaster-General informed the Secretary of State that General Truman was doing a work of unprecedented difficulty to the best of his powers, that he gave up his whole time to it, and that he believed in his absolute integrity. The Court of Inquiry endorsed this view, and declared that in giving his evidence the Inspector-General never did full justice to himself, nor to the work of his office. And the Court further expressed the belief that much of the popular feeling against the Department was due to the mistaken idea which attributed to General Truman and to the Remount Department responsibility for the action of the Yeomanry Committee. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the Court came to the conclusion that the unprecedented demands made upon the department were met with extraordinary success. The number of horses actually dispatched to South Africa was in excess of the demand. When horses were deficient at the front, it was not due to the failure of the Remount Department to land them on the coast, but to the many other demands on the railway systems, and to the exigencies of war which compelled the issue of remounts before they were acclimatised or fit for work, and the consequent excessive wastage. The Court has not spared criticism on errors and failings, many of which are inseparable from operations of the magnitude in which the Remount Department was engaged, but they believe that the care and ability displayed by the Department must be primarily judged by the successful achievement of the task assigned to it, and they consider that, subject to the criticisms alluded to, the Remount Department has, on the whole, come favourably out out of a long and searching inquiry.

From the evidence tendered before the court, it appears that in 1887 a system of registration of horses had been established with a view to form a national emergency. By this system owners of horses could register a proportion of their horses under an agreement to produce a number of suitable horses at a fixed price in the event of their being required. On April 1, 1899, 14,105 horses were thus registered in the horse reserve. It was estimated that to send to complete Army Corps abroad would require 250,000 horses. When the war broke out 3,682 horses were purchased from this registered reserve, the remainder required being bought in the open market. In this way sufficient horses were found in the United Kingdom for the combatant units which left England at the outbreak of the war. But the demand was still for more, as of 243,000 horses and mules twenty thousand fell sick, and no less than a thousand a week had perforce to be destroyed as incurable. As a means of supplying horses of the class to meet Artillery purposes, the reserve proved a distinct success, the class of horse registered by the omnibus companies and large owners of van transport aptly meeting requirements. But as regards the lighter horses required for riding, the results of the reserve were not found so successful. For cavalry and mounted infantry purposes horses could be obtained at cheaper rates than thoses in the reserve in the open market. This fact was due to the gradual displacement of the horse by electric traction—with the consequence that horses usually obtainable at £55 a piece were to be had for £43. In these purchases money was saved. It was when the supply at home ran short, and it became necessary to send abroad that things began to go wrong. General Truman had to deal with men whose methods were "slim" in the extreme, with big dealers who had tied the hands of smaller men and ruled the market without restraint. Then, again, the strain put upon the department was beyond the capacity of the establishment, and the Inspector-General had to employ any officer he could lay hands on. Of these several proved utterly incapable. Whole cargoes of horses were cruelly neglected and rendered next to useless by the incompetence of Civil Veterinary Officers who were specially engaged to supervise their transport. But the greatest wastage of horses was due to want of care on the part of responsible men in South Africa. It was shown that horses were frequently sent up-country immediately after they were landed, or again after a long railway journey they were issued to troops and marched at once, sometimes only partially shod up, and always unacclimatised, and subject to the drawback of having unaccustomed food. The unprecedented demands for horses upon the Remount Department were accentuated by an extraordinary wastage of horseflesh. In comparison the case of the Crimean War is quoted. In that campaign it is shown that the wastage was 80 per cent. in a year. During the late war it was 120 per cent. in a year. In certain cases the wastage was enormous. An instance was related to the court where 500 remount horses were sent up by train from Cape Town to Krugersdorp; they were eleven days in the train, during which time they were only partially fed or watered. They marched two days after their arrival, and in less than three weeks 300 of the number had died from exhaustion consequent on their having had to march before they had recovered from the effects of the railway journey.

It was for offences such as those that censure and punishment should have been served out with liberality. But the court seems rather to have aimed at giving officers charged with the comparatively trivial offences of receiving bribes an opportunity of clearing themselves. The man who sacrificed whole consignments of horses was much more culpable than he who accepted a commission on transactions. Undoubtedly the latter was beneath contempt. An investigation into the working of any of purchasing departments of public service might fail to reveal peccadilloes of the kind. But that might be the fault of investigators. It would not necessarily prove that the iniquitous practice does not permeate transactions made on behalf of the public. The Remount Commission certainly brought to light some malpractices. But if it had gone more deeply into cases of the kind it would have tended to the purification of purchasing departments generally. Whether in the service or out of it, the man who accepts a commission on purchases he makes for his employers is guilty of defrauding those employers. But it is through those commissions frequently that poor men become suddenly rich. We hope the commission now inquiring into the conduct of the War will unearth some notorious cases. To bring them to light will tend to the purification of the service and to its enhanced efficiency. The British officer will hail with delight the opportunity of clearing out black sheep from the flock. He would also welcome any steps for ridding the army of its incompetent men. As regards General Truman, the court pronounces him an honest gentleman of no exceptional ability with a muddled office and an incompetent staff. That is sufficient ground to justify the immediate reform of the department, and as men of both ability and integrity can be substituted for present incumbents the duty of the War Office is clear.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

DURING the period dealt with in the latest reports in respect of the prospects of the season and the crops light rain fell in most parts of India, but indications are general that the rainy season is drawing to a close, and that very little more rain may be expected. There are still some districts of the Madras Presidency which are not well supplied with water for irrigation, and in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and North Arcot the standing crops would be greatly benefited by a few good showers. The early crops are now being gathered in, and the harvest seems to be a fairly good one. Agriculturists are busy in many places with ploughing and sowing, and other preparatory operations. In Bengal also the rainfall was light and scattered, and Orissa and Chota Nagpur, which badly need more moisture, received no rain at all. Other districts require further supplies of water. If the remainder of the season be favourable it is expected that an average harvest of winter rice will be obtained, but the indigo outturn for which the season was not favourable is estimated at only 50 per cent. Light rain is reported from the United Provinces, but more moisture is said to be required for late rice in Benares and Ballia and in Mirzapur and Banda for the crops on the uplands. In some of the Cawnpore tahsils insects have injured the juar. Supplies of all kinds seem to be ample, and there is a tendency for food grains to fall. Very beneficial rain has fallen in the Punjab, where the sowing of the spring crops still continues. The irrigated crops are doing very well, but the report as to their state on unirrigated areas is by no means encouraging. As a matter of fact the crops in Hissar have nearly all failed, and they are suffering very badly also in Amritsar. In the North-West Frontier Province the autumn crop which is now being reaped is a very good one on irrigated lands, but on unirrigated tracts it is much below the average. Practically no rain fell in the Central Provinces, and an immediate supply is needed for the rice crop and for light soil crops which have not yet matured. At the time the report was made, however, there seemed to be very little prospect of rain. Even now the condition of the rice crop is almost hopeless in Bilaspur, Chanda, Bhandara, and Balaghat, and the prospects of
other autumn crops appear to be very po
However in other districts the standing c
are doing fairly well. Harvesting opera
are still in progress and preparation
winter crops have been begun.
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fall. Coffee berries are ripening
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are very satisfactory. In B
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THE PRESIDENCY ELEVEN AGAINST THE AUTHENTICS.

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flannels. The disappointments met with by the selection committee in answer to their invitations have been very discouraging. Major C. W. Field, who played in both of the Presidency matches this year, has gone to England, while Captains A. C. Edwardes and L. M. R. Deas, who were both regarded as certainties, have gone to Somaliland. Neither Messrs. M. R. Jardine nor Curtis, the latter a Quetta player with a considerable reputation as a batsman, have been able to accept the invitations extended to them, a remark which also applies to Major Carnegy. Captain A. P. Douglas, whose presence in the team would have greatly strengthened it, will not be back in India until after the match. In face of all these disappointments the selection committee have found themselves in a quandary. Among players, however, whose names have apparently escaped the notice of the committee are Captain A. B. Sangster, Mr. W. N. Turner, A. Priestley, and Mr. E. B. Raikes. Whether they would be able to play or not is another question, but there can be very little doubt that the presence of all four in the team would be desirable. As things stand at present Captains Greig and Wood, and Messrs. Cheetham, Sale, Sinclair, Furber, Harris, and Walcott have already been selected, while to fill the three remaining places invitations have been extended to Messrs. H. C. John, F. L. Sprott, and J. S. Milne.

A press communique issued at Simla states that the Controller of Military Accounts, Indian Contingent, South Africa, has desired that all correspondence posted on and after 1st proximo for the offices of the Controller and Indian details for South Africa should be collected in India, pending the return of all Indian establishment.

Practical tests now first completed of coal of the newly discovered Jummoo field show that it is but little inferior to the produce of the Bengal mines. Mr. La Touche, of the Geological Survey, is now on his way to carry out scientific examination of
upon the spot. Should he confirm this favoura
report no time will probably be lost in pushi
light railway from Jummoo to the field, a ma
only so[illegible] forty miles. This line will foll
track as the commencement of the projec
Srinagar, and will only require to be conv
broader gauge to enable it to become
part of the latter.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Gover
Punjab, with Lady Rivaz and the p
left Simla on tour on Monday.

MR. BARNES, Foreign Secretary, no
visit to Delhi, joins the Viceregal
beginning of next week.

MR. J. P. Hewett, Officiating
of the Central Provinces, arrived at
Sunday evening; whence he goes
stay to Damoh.

IT would appear as if Mr. T
Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur R
the Chinese Engineering and
for good. The Directors formall
ment as the Company's Agent a
in China. Mr. Wynne has
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MR. LIONEL JOHNSON, who
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HOME-COMING OF THE BOER.

JAN COETZEE'S RETURN TO THE FARM

BY F. W. SPENCER.

A MULE lifts up his harsh voice to greet the coming dawn. There is not an "early village cock" within a dozen miles, or we might have been awakened by the more familiar salutation. But roused we are, in time to see the dropping moon just touching the saw-edge of a range far off to the nor'west.

Klein Booy, the Zulu wagon-driver and factotum, materialises from a rumple of blankets under the wagon. He is all a shiver in the grip of the nipping air, and his splendid teeth chatter as he yawns uncontrollably. His toilet begins and ends at a stride from the blankets, for he has gone to sleep full-clothed—old tweed jacket, cardigan vest, cord breeches, and puttees gathered from some column with which he has wandered in war time, clumsy ammunition boots, and a shapeless hat once labelled "felt."

We are bivouacked in rear of a tiny hut—
wood within and corrugated iron with
stands for a station on the Central S
Railway. The platform is a strip
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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

COLONIAL SECRETARY GOES IN A WARSHIP.

INVITATION TO AUSTRALIA.

BOER LEADERS AND THE NEW DEPARTURE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

It is officially announced that the King expressed his wish that Mr. Chamberlain should visit the dominions over seas in one of his Majesty's ships. The Admiralty has accordingly selected the "Good-Hope" to convey Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa.

In consequence of the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's projected visit to South Africa, the Boer Generals have decided to revise their plans regarding their tour.

Reuter cabling from Melbourne states that the Hon. E. Barton will ask Mr. Chamberlain to visit Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 28th inst., states :—

The announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa has been received with immense interest on the continent and in America. The Paris "Debats" regrets that the journey was not undertaken earlier.

The "Nieue Freie Presse" is of opinion that may do immense good. The New York papers ve come to the general conclusion that the visit satisfactory evidence of progress towards the settlement.

The Brussel's correspondent of the "Standard" wires that the news has given the greatest satisfaction in Boer circles.

[The "Cape of Good Hope," the warship in which Mr. Chamberlain will be conveyed to South Africa is one of two vessels presented by Cape Colony to the mother country, and has only recently been completed.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT ADEN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The transport Hardinge has landed the Indian troops at Aden. It is understood that she returns to Bombay to-morrow to fetch more troops to proceed to Somaliland when sufficient are collected. It is probably considered inadvisable to denude Aden of troops in view of the unsettled state of the frontier.

Lord Cranborne, in reply to a question, stated that when reinforcements arrive the force available for Somaliland will be 4,920.

Major Gough, Major Dugmore, and Major Kenna, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, African Rifles, and the 21st Lancers, respectively, Captain Bruce and Captain Bridges, of the Artillery, and Captain Thorpe, formerly of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, have been selected for service in Somaliland.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The report that the steamer Hardinge is to take more troops from India to Aden is not confirmed by the information at Simla. As far as is known there the vessel was to go on from Aden to Berbera with as many troops as General Manning considered necessary. It is thereafter as at present arranged to return to Bombay in time to leave that port on the 18th proximo for Ragoon to take the West Ridings to Calcutta.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EDUCATION BILL.

NONCONFORMIST TEACHERS IN CHURCH SCHOOLS.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Mr. Balfour has made an important concession in connection with the Education Bill, the effect whereof will be to open to Nonconformists posts as assistant and pupil-teachers in all voluntary schools.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

NATIONALIST MEMBERS RETURN TO IRELAND.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The bulk of the Nationalist Members of Parliament have suddenly returned to Ireland to note the progress of the land agitation. A few remain in attendance at the House of Commons for watching purposes.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

THE "TIMES" ON THE IRISH SITUATION

The announcement recently made that Sir Antony Macdonnell has accepted the position as Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland is confirmed.

Sir A. Macdonnell has simply been transferred temporarily by the Secretary of State for India.

The "Times" in a leading article on the appointment refers to the distinguished record of Sir A. Macdonnell.

The article says the new office is no sinecure. The Irish Executive must be prepared for developments requiring more vigorous and more resolute action than has been yet adopted. The methods of the Nationalists have laid the train for an explosion of popular madness.

ENGLISH HONOURS FOR JAPANESE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The "Gazette" announces that General Fukushima and Admiral Iguin have been created Commanders and Colonel Shiba a Companion of the Bath.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire :—

Ballantrae	1
St. Maclon	2
Nabot	3

SCEPTRE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Sceptre has been offered for sale at Newmarket. There was a reserve price of 24,000 guineas. No bid was made, and the horse was consequently withdrawn.

FRANCE AND THE CLERICALS.

BISHOP'S SALARY STOPPED.

The stipend of Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, has been stopped, because he publicly upbraided the Government as enemies of liberty of instruction.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

MUZAFFARPUR, OCTOBER 27.

At the sitting of the Irrigation Commission, today, Mr Braclay, indigo-planter, Champaran, strongly urged the extension of the Tribeni Canal across the Sikrana River into 150 square miles of country where at present no irrigation exists, except on a small scale from wells. If this were done the water would be taken every year and not only in years of drought. The taking of advances for wells was unpopular and he knew no way of overcoming the feeling.

Mr.R.G. Kilby, Officiating Collector, Champaran, suggested that the best measure for extending irrigation was by taking up lands and excavating channels from the hill streams. Against well irrigation there was strong prejudice.

The President pointed out that Mr. Tytler, a former opium officer, had expressed the opinion that river water was not sufficiently fertilising, and that the people preferred well or jheel water. He mentioned as obstacles to the extension of irrigation the uncertainty as to whether lease holders would be allowed to hold the lands irrigated for a sufficent period to recoup them for the expense incurred and the difficulty of obtaining and for irrigation channels.

Mr. Still, managar of the Bettaih Raj, did not think that the district was better off now than at the last famine. The best way of securing the country against famine was by the construction of the Trebeni Canal. There could then be nothing more than distress at the worst. It was considered a great boon by the people who thoroughly understood irrigation. The extension of the Canal across the Sikrani River would undoubtedly benefit the tract. In reply to the question whether anything could be done to improve the water channels, he replied that they were best left to private enterprise. The terms on which loans were given were sufficiently liberal and the time for their repayment ample. The people in the high lands of Champaran did not take to well water as it was liable to form salts.

Mr. Coffin. planter, Sath, agreed with the other witnesses that the best way of securing the district against famine was by the construction of the Tribeni Canal.

Colonel Hobbing, planter, Chapra, gave the history of the closing of the Gaudak River Channels, which were closed by Government because, as they said, no one would come forward and pay the requisite cost of maintaining and clearing them. This did not quite represent the state of the case. The planters guaranteed to pay a sum for maintenance. It was divided among eight planters and the agreement said "no water no payment"; but Government insisted on the whole guarantee even when water was not given. Planters were also supposed to recover half the rates from rayats ; but the rayats would not pay and the certificate procedure for recovery failed. Now indigo was a doomed industry, and planters were no longer able to keep it up. He entirely endorsed the views of the Collector, Mr. Grouse, who advocated the construction of weirs and clearance in these channels for the protection of the district, the cost being recovered by a 2 pie cess.

Mr. Sealy, District Engineer, Mr. Durnsford of the Rangawala concern, and Mr. Grouse, late Collector of Saran, were also examined.

THE INCOME-TAX.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

A memorial signed by practically the whole mercantile and trading community of Calcutta was presented to the Viceroy praying to be relieved from paying the income-tax in India and England.

A SENSATIONAL CASE AT AHMEDABAD.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 29.

The sensational criminal case against local pleader Lakshmishankar Mulshankar, Pitambar Hiralal Mulshankar, and others which has been pending before the City Magistrate at Ahmedabad for the last four months resulted to-day in their acquittal. Before delivering judgment his Worship said he had received an annonymous petition to prejudice the court against accused evidently from persons interested in the prosecution refuting the arguments of the defence barrister, Mr. Wadia, but he said he would take no notice of it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Sir E. Wheler, 2nd Royal Sussex is promoted to command the first battalion on its arrival in Indian.

The Undermentioned Nursing Sisters of the Indian Army Nursing Service, on arrival from England, are directed to proceed to the stations marked against their names. (1) E. J. Reid, Secunderabad ; (2) M. A. Stronghill, Secunderabad ; (3) M. G. Gilmore, Secunderabad ; (4) M. Gildsmith, Raugoon ; (5) A. J. Marshall, Agra ; (6) A. M. Cockraft, Agra ; (7) M. C. Quinn, Lucknow ; (8) N. S. Pocock, Lucknow ; (9) E. J. Goldney, Meerut ; (10) J. K. Grant, P. M. O.'s Office, Quetta ; and (11) S. M. Browning, P. M. C's Office, Poona.

The following postings, etc., of medical officers are ordered :—Major B.Forde, R.A.M.C., to Allahabad. Major W. C. Poole, R.A.M.C., to Dinapore ; Lieut. A. H. Safford, R.A.M.C., to Calcutta ; Captain H. P. W. Barrow, R.A.M.C., to Umballa ; Lieut. F. M. Perry, R.A.M.C., to Colaba ; and Lieut. A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S. to Baroda.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS OCTOBER 28.—Talbot, Lt, Punj 14th Sikhs, on leave from Multan.

McConaghy, Col. Bo. I. M. S., on duty from Karachi.

Browne, Lt, Ms, I. M. S., on leave from Jalna.

Showbridge, Lt, Bo, 12th Inft, on leave from Deesa.

Manners, Lt, Bo, Rl, Scots, on sick leave from Poona.

Cumberlege Capt, Bo, Rifles on leave from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER. 28.—Forde, Major Beng, R. A. M. C., on duty to Allahabad.

Briggs, Lt, Col, Bo, I.M.S., on duty to Mhow.

Cubett, Lt.-Col. Bo. Suffolk Regt, off leave to Karachi

Lilly, Major, Bo, R. A. M. C., on duty to Deesa.

Langstaff, Capt, Bo, R. A. M. C., on duty to Karachi.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI AND THE CAMP.

MUNICIPAL CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

(ROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 29.

The Municipality of Delhi have made complete arrangements for securing the perfect sanitation of the city and securing the community from plague or other epidemics. Each ward member has been alloted a sufficient sum of moneyto secure the perfect sanitation of his particular area. He is responsible for the efficient cleansing of houses, yards, and compounds, and even private bungalows will be cleansed by him if desired by the owner. An efficient sanitary staff has been organised. A disinfecting machine has arrived, which has been purchased by the Municipality at Rs. 3,000 to ensure thorough disinfection wherever it may be considered necessary. The segregation and infectious hospital has been thoroughly cleansed and put into order. Rigorous rules have been framed to prevent overcrowding by visitors or their servants. The accommodation available in the various houses and tents will be limited by expert authorities. Even the most illustrious visitors will have to submit to this wise provision to avoid insanitary conditions arising from overcrowding. A rigorous sanitary cordon will be drawn around Delhi. Passengers coming from plague infected areas will be given numbered tickets. A list of their names will be taken together with their addresses in Delhi, and these will be forwarded by the railway officials to Delhi. The ward officers will keep these visitors under observation, and report daily as to their health for ten days following. All animals in camp will also be supervised in the same way.

An Act to provide for the good government of the camp and the areas connected therewith has been drawn up, and will shortly become law. Briefly this is a summary of such of the Municipal and Police Acts as may be applicable to the formation of so great a camp. Magistrates with summary powers will be appointed to each provincial camp. Colonel Thornhill will be invested with special powers to ensure the good government of the camp. Hawkers, beggars, and disorderly characters frequenting the camp will be promptly dealt with. The police is given summary powers to arrest for offences against public decency, violations of sanitary rules, or malicious waste of water, all of which are punishable. The control of roads will also be determined, and the authorities will have power to issue regulations from time to time with reference to the use of the roads by vehicles.

The right to use motor-cars or the speed at which they may travel is absolutely in the hands of the authorities.

Some merchants of Delhi are presenting eight pillars 20 feet high by 8 in diameter at the base surmounted by large marble domes to the city in commemoration of the Durbar at a cost of about Rs. 750 each. Two of these will be erected outside the railway station, whilst six will be placed in Chandni Chowk. They will be of pure Oriental design, in red sandstone, and will have octogonal bases.

The Municipality has decided to commemorate Coronation Day by presenting the poor of Delhi with special blankets which are now being manufactured. Each blanket will have a crown woven into texture and also a suitable inscription. The Municipality have voted Rs 1,000 for this purpose, and subscriptions are invited towards the object, especially from those merchants who are making considerable profits from the great gathering. From this source Rs. 2,000 have already been received. The school children will also be fed, and arrangements are now in progress to afford them a unique entertainment on the evening of January 1st. The great display of fireworks has been entrusted to Messrs Broch and Co. of the Crystal Palace, London. Mr. Broch is coming out himself to personally superintend the arrangements. Without doubt this will be the grandest fireworks display that has ever taken place in India, and it is rumoured that the cost will exceed £1,500. The flags required for decorative purposes are also being obtained direct from home.

Messrs. John Fleming and Co., to-day, started the new permanent city electric light installation. The power works will be situated near the Kabul gate, and it is hoped that the installation will be at work within six weeks.

A native gentleman has organized a series of wrestling matches in Delhi during the Durbar, and his secured the services of most expert wrestlers in India.

SIMLA, OCTOBER, 29.

Captain Solbe, 3rd Sikhs, will be the orderly officer to Colonel Desvoeux, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade at the Delhi manœuvres.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER, 20.

There is a great demand here for Chinese carpenters to proceed to Delhi in connection with the Durbar buildings. Good workmen are being offered Rs. 5 per day and travelling expenses, but are reluctant to accept the offer.

Owing to sickness prevailing among Chinese carpenters, who have already gone to Delhi, it is rumoured here that the Durbar will have to be postponed owing to backwardness of camps and buildings.

A notice has been issued by the East Indian Railway warning the public that from the 1st November medical inspection will be imposed at Ghaziabad for all passengers travelling towards Delhi by the E. I. R., Oudh and Rohilkhund, and North-Western trains. On the downward journey from the Punjab inspection will take place at Umballa and Sonepat. The object, of course, is to provide an additional precaution against the lodgment of the plague in Delhi.

SIR POWER PALMER'S DEPARTURE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Sir Power Palmer leaves Simla on the 20th November, his dates thereafter being Umballa 20th to 22nd, Delhi 22nd to 26th, Bombay 26th to 29th. He meets Lord Kitchener at Bombay on the 28th, and himself embarks for England on the P. and O. steamer Persia on the 29th November.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

A special train, containing two Boer officers and 579 men in charge of a conducting party consisting of Captain Bartholomew, Royal Field Artillery and twenty men, arrived in Poona from Ahmednagar at 4-30 this afternoon. The train made an hour's halt on the Poona station, when refreshments were served out. Brigadier-General Ventris, Colonel Bayley, and Captains Dyson and Abercrombie supervised the arrangements. The special left at 5-30 for Bombay. The Boers are to leave for South Africa to-morrow.

THE TILAK CASE.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

Tilak's case was resumed to-day. The first witness called was Rao Bahadur Onkar, Honorary Magistrate, who said he knew Baba Maharaj and often visited him. He was sent for by Tai Maharaj on the evening of the 16th July, and she told him to come the next morning for the adoption ceremony of Bala Maharaj. He went the next morning, but found the doors shut. He called those within to open, and was told "there is no permission to open." He then went to Dada Phatak's house and thence home.

He went over again in the afternoon about four o'clock, and found the doorsstill shut. Nobody then replied, and, therefore, he went over to one Ranadess house which is opposite the Wada andsatthere or some ten minutes hoping to see somebody. He shouted out again, and was told from within to give his name and business. After a short time he was told there was no permission to enter Pundit Maharaj and Gotaodekar came on the morning of the 16th They told him that Tai Maharaj was in custody and asked what should be done. He told them to apply to one or other of the trustees. They replied that they were unable to do so and he then told them to apply to the police. As they did not know the police he took them to the Farashkhana where he told the They were told to put in a written complaint so they wrote out a statement.

About four in the afternoon on the 17th he again passed the wada, but finding the doors closed he passed on. He met Tai Maharaj seven or eight days later when she told him the adoption ceremony had not been allowed. She said she would go t Kolhapur and perform the ceremony there. He first learned about the Aurangabad business from Nagpurkar who showed him a letter TaiMaharaj had written from these. A second letter from her was also shown. Witness was shown two letters which were in Tai Maharaj's handwriting. He visited her on her return from Aurangabad on the 29th June

Mr. Branson objected to the witness being asked to relate his conversation with Tai Maharaj as it was not evidence.

The Magistrate allowed the questions.

Witness, proceeding, said that Tai Maharaj said she had been greatly troubled at Aurangabad and was not allowed to return earlier until she signed the paper.

By the Court : He did not recollect if Tai Maharaj gave any details about the trouble she had in Aurangabad.

Kamptee, a police constable, deposed to receiving a complaint on the 21st July from Pundit Maharaj. InspectorJefferies being present at the time they went to the house between 8 and 9 in the morning and found the doors closed. The Inspector called out to those inside to open. A window was open upstairs at which Tilak appeared. He asked what was wanted and the Inspector told him they learned that Tai Maharaj was being kept in confinement and he wanted to see her. Tilak came down and opened the door. When asked about her Tilak said she was aminor and he was her guardian appointed bythe trustee. Any question they wanted to ask they could ask him. Pundit Maharaj was going to give his brother Bala Maharaj in adoption and as they were giving them trouble they had closed the doors.

By the Court : They had asked Tilak to take them to Tai Maharaj but he replied that she was a minor and they should ask him whatever they wanted. The Pundit was present at the time, they asked the Pundit for Tai's age. He said he did not know, and made no further inquiries.

Ramchander Govind, Nazir of the Sessions Court, and clerk to the Agent for the Sardars, said he had not seen Tai Maharaj till he was sent to interview. By orders of Mr. Aston he went on the 20th July with Arjun Aya, clerk, Athawle, and the peon. He then related the circumstances of finding the door closed, and of meeting Tilak and Kharpade, who had just arrived. The door was opened from inside. While going together Tilak asked what he wanted. He told him we were sent by Mr. Aston to ask Tai Maharaj certain questions, and inquired about her. They showed him her room and he went in. She came with Athawle who knew about her letter, and read it. That letter is in the Agent's office.

Mr. Branson suggested that the letter might be sent for.

Continuing, witness said the clerk returned with her bringing a reply to that letter. The clerk told her to write according to the letter. He told the clerk to take down what Tai said, not what he wanted. The clerk was then told to go out. He asked Tai what she wanted, and did so.

The Agent's letter to Tai was put in. In the letter of the Kolhapur Durbar sent through the Agent it was asked if it was time she intended adopting Bala Maharaj. In the reply, which was written underneath, she said "Confirmed this," certain lines further being scored out. He had entrusted with another letter from the Agent in which it was asked to get a reply. Tai wrote a reply. Kharpade was present. Tilak went out.

To the Court : They told Kharpade not to come when he showed a disposition to do so.

Narayen Althawle, the clerk alluded to above, was next called. He corroborated the statements of the previous witness.

Keshev Ramchander Ranade, neighbour of Tai Maharaj, related the circumstances of finding the doors of the house closed, and asking Tilak to allow his servant to take water. He also stated that he was shown two letters written by Tai Maharaj to Nagpurkar from Aurangabad.

Sitaram Keshev, a student in the Fergusson College, said Tai had adopted a son named Bala. The adoption was fixed on the 13th of July, but it did not take place. He related about the closed doors, turning out of Pundit Maharaj and Bala on the 16th by Tilak and Kharpade, and also witness. Yeshwantrao Karkoon told Tilak that he was on the side of the Pundit, and hence he was told to go out of the wada. He left without things. Tai and Nagpurkar were in the wada. Tilak did not live or take his meals in the wada. He came on the night of the 15th and remained there till witness left. He did not return to the wada till four or five months.

To the Court : He heard the noise in the wada on the night of the 15th July. He did not want to see. He went the next morning and saw a number of persons going to Bala Maharaj's room, among them being Tilak, Kharpade, and others. He heard Tai called Bala and went to the room, others following. He did not know what happened there. There were nearly thirty persons present, Bala and Pundit Maharaj not looking happy. No one was pushing them. Radhabai Maharaj, mother of Bala, was with her husband, Pundit Maharaj. When they were turned out the Karkoon and his servant went with them. The doors were closed as soon as they had been turned out. They came down the court yard some ten minutes after they left, and was then told by Yeswantrao to leave the wada.

HEAVY RAIN AT MADRAS.

BREACH ON THE N.-E. LINE.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

In consequence of the heavy rain, the North-East line was rendered impassable for trains at various points between miles 118 and 157 from Madras. The mail from Calcutta due to-day stopped at Ongole, and will probably return to Bezwada, the passengers being diverteed via Guntakal. Passengers by today's down mail will be diverted via Gudur and Renighunta.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S SUCCESSOR.

Consequent upon the near approach of the date of Sir John Woodburn's retirement and the unfortunate continuance of his Honor's serious illness, there is a continual crop of rumours with reference to his successor. Among those who are now regarded as most likely candidates for the Lieut.-Governorship of Bengal the name of the Hon. A. T. Arundel, Public Works member of the Viceroy's Council, is freely mentioned. Mr. Arundel joined the service in 1864, and had been for nearly forty years active in the Madras Presidency.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS

THIRD DAY.

A CAPITAL programme was carried out yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana Maidan in continuation of the sports which have been so successful this week. Athletics gave place to equestrians and the change was acceptable to spectators and competitors alike. Although the entries on the first two days had fallen somewhat below the average, yesterday every event was well filled. Never before perhaps has such a formidable list of names been seen in the jumping and tent-pegging competitions, and it may be said with just as much fairness that the quality of the sport has never been better. The programme was unfinished, owing chiefly to its length, and the last event was run off in semi-darkness. As a whole the afternoon passed off very pleasantly, but it was marred by a rather serious accident in the Horse Scurry Handicap, Mr. C. W. Maxwell, who had undertaken to ride Mr. P. F. Fischer's Good Boy lost control of the animal when on his way to the starting point. Gathering speed the horse bolted as far as the bandmaster's bungalow at the end of the maidan. It swerved towards the road and came down rolling over its rider. Mr. Maxwell was unconscious when picked up and though it was ascertained that no dangerous injury had been occasioned by the fall it was deemed advisable to convey him at once to the hospital. For a short time this unfortunate event cast a gloom over the proceedings, as it was feared that the accident was a much more serious one. However, apart from this, the programme passed off without a hitch and was provocative of the keenest interest. The jumping competition for horses proved that there are some beautiful jumpers in Bombay. As a whole a better exhibition could hardly have been expected. Mr. Hill's Begum, and Mr. Procter's Richmond tied on the first jump, but on the second trial Begum hung fire several times, whereas Richmond took the whole of the obstacles in beautiful style, taking off and landing without a flow round the whole course. Never has better tent pegging been seen than was witnessed in the event for ponies, and Major Carnegy and Mr. P. F. Fischer had a capital tussle for first place. Major Carnegy, who in the competition proper had taken his two pegs neatly and well, was beaten in the run off with Mr. Fischer. The Tent pegging for horses was hardly so good. Mr. Fischer also carried off the Polo Ball Race, winning with ease both in his heat and in the final. In the Horse Scurry handicap there were six starters and a capital race resulted, Captain Benwell, with a handicap of 45 yards never being headed. The Lloyd Lindsay competition, which was the only other event reached last evening, proved highly amusing, and proved that it must not be taken for granted that an accomplished horseman can break a chattee even at 15 yards. The Jackal Club who were the winners were surprisingly expeditious. The judges yesterday were Messrs. C. W. Waddington, F. C. Macrae, and G. K. Remington. Other gentlemen who officiated were :—Clerks of the Course, Messrs, J. H. Lymington, H. Symons, J. H. Heany ; Slater, J. A. Lord ; Clerk of the Scales, H. E. E. Procter ; Handicapper, W. C. Symes. The following were the details :—

JUMPING FOR HORSES.

H. E. E. Procter's Richmond	1
F. R. Hill's Begum	2
D. N. Graham's Petrel	3

Begum and Richmond tied on the first trial but on the second Begum lost points at several of the hurdles, whereas Richmond never made a mistake. A good third. There were nine starters.

TENT PEGGING.—(Ponies.)

P. F. Fischer	1
Major C. G. Carnegy	2
H. E. John	3

As a whole the pegging was excellent. It was necessary for Major Carnegy and Mr. Fischer to run off a second time, and Major Carnegy missed his peg at the last trial. Mr. Fischer also failed to raise it, but the event was awarded to him on points. 21 riders took part.

TENT PEGGING.—(Ponies.)

W. E. Crum	1
P. F. Fischer	2
F. J. Rome	3

Mr. Fischer only just touched his peg on the first trial, whereas Mr. Crum took it capitally. On the second trial Mr. Fischer took it, but whereas Mr. Crum struck it safely, he failed to carry it away. On points the event went to Mr. Crum. Mr. Rome failed to carry the peg at both trials. There were eleven competitors.

POLO BALL RACE,

HEAT 1.

W. Gibson	1
T. D. Moore	2

Won easily by half the course.

HEAT 2.

P. F. Fischer	1
H. Wilkinson	2

Another very easy win.

HEAT 3.

W. E. Crum	1
R. D. Keyworth	2

Won by half the distance.

HEAT 4.

C. J. Mitchell	1
C. W. M. Maydwell	2

The winner carried the ball beyond the goal, but managed to get it back before Mr. Maydwell came up.

FINAL.

Fischer	1
Crum	2

An easy win.

HORSES SCURRY HANDICAP,

Capt. R. L. Benwell's Aureole (owner) (45 yards)	1
A. Legat's Barney, N. Mc Lachlan (60 yards)	2
H. Symons' Surprise, W. Gibson (25 yards)	0
J. H. Symington's Jane, W. E. Crum (45 yards.)	0
D. N. Graham's Petrel, Owner, (50 yards)	0
P. F. Fisher's Atholbrose, Owner, (sc.)	0

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.

Jackal Club	1
National Bank	2
Pali Hill Gymkhana	3

The winning team included Messrs. R. W. Harter, W. E. Crum, D. N. Graham, and W. C. Symes. The representatives of the National Bank were Messrs. J. D. Johnstone, J. Carnegie, C. Kennedy, and T. N. McLachlan. The team of the Pali Hill Gymkhana was made up of Captain Tomkins, Messrs. F. J. Rome, T. D. Moore, and H. D. John. The Bombay Light Horse, Oxford Light Infantry, and a team of "Nondescripts" also competed. The conditions of the competition were to ride over a given course and dismount in alternate half sections, each of which must break with polo balls, two chatties, hung in posts. The time to return over the same course. The Jackal Club were easy winners, performing the last in 1 min. 57 secs. The National Bank who were second occupied 2 minutes 45 secs., and the third prize winners took 3 minutee 32 2-5 secs. The Bombay Light Horse gave up in dispair after having broken three chatties. Their time up to that point was five and a-half minutes.

The programme was left unfinished, darkness having closed in. The sports will be continued on Friday.

H. M S. PERSEUS.

We hear that H. M. S. Perseus, Captain E. R. Pears, will probably sail for Aden on Monday next under Sealed orders.

AN ex-Police Sergeant, who committed a burglary at the quarters of Driver Roberts, N. W. R., a couple of months back, and shot at him with a revolver, has been sentenced to transportation for life at Quetta. The piculiarity of the case lies in the fact that Roberts not only failed to identify the man, but declared that he was not the robber in spite of the convincing proof btained e and given before the judicial tribunal.

THE well-informed naval correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," referring to the new Cunard liners to be built under the Government arrangement, says that the water-tube boiler will not be adopted and that the steam turbine is not likely to be used. It is uncertain as yet, the same writer says, whether the vessels will be propelled by two or three screw propellers.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A ZOLA DUEL.

ALONG THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 10.

The "Temps" states that M. Manau, formerly Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, has addressed to a provincial journal with regard to the death of M. Zola a letter, in which he says : "Nobody to-day, notwithstanding all that has happened since, will dare to claim that the bordereau which caused Dreyfus to be condemned is in his hand. But, patience. Justice, when the innocence and honour of a man are at stake, knows no limit of time. One day, in spite of all, the rehabilitation of Alfred Dreyfus will be pronounced. On that day, those who survive us will have a noble mission to fulfil. They will have to place on the tomb of Zola and have engraved on his monument the solemn decree which will completely justify his letter, 'J'accuse,' and which will replace the book, 'Justice,' which his hand, too soon chilled, alas ! has not been able to finish. That day will be a day of glorification for Zola, for Alfred Dreyfus, for Justice and for France." As the result of the statements published by the "Gaulois," a duel was fought with swords between General Percin and M. Gaston Pollonais, editor of that paper, on M. Gasc's property at Ville d'Avray. There were seven bouts. At the first M. Gaston Pollonais was slightly wounded on the right forearm. At the fifth General Percin's sword was broken, and at the seventh General Percin was wounded on the back of the right hand. The doctors present declared that the wound had affected a vein and a tendon, and thus incapacitated the General from continuing. The duel was consequently stopped.

The crash of the orchestra is heard no more from the Jardin de Paris as one homeward walks along the Champs Elysees, and gone are the dancers who tripped light and unnecessarily fantastic toes upon the stage. The chairs which held their nightly throng but mock the wilderness, and those ladies in red skirts and a sort of acrobatic abandon, who smile fixedly from the walls, but tell us, with increased effect, that summer gaieties are past. It is here, under the trees that are also signs, infinitely more beautiful, of the passing of the seasons, that the exhibition of mechanical toys opens to-day. Paris has a wondrous faculty for toy-making, which easily puts it ahead of other capitals. There is a certain simple ingenuity and a grace and tastefulness that is not to be come at by workmen of other nationalities. These inherent qualities were much stimulated by an exhibition which M. the Prefect of Police organized last year, and that magistrate has again lent his name to the concours this year. It is delightful to see these little inhabitants of babyland in an environment which somehow seems to have nothing of the nursery about it. The toys constitute a sort of impromptu revue. There is Mme Humbert flying off with a safe ; there is Barnum, the circus-man ; and little figures representing the "brigade fluviale," or riverside police who patrol the Seine to rescue the suicides ; then, of course, there are the leading actresses, such as Sarah Bernhardt, Yvette Guilbert, Rejane, and Polaire, that daring low-comedy artist who is here represented in her great creation of Claudine. There is a new kind of ping-pong ; a submarine and various electrical toys by M. Charles, who was a noted prize-winner last year. His most interesting model is an electric tramway. Other toys are even more complicated. One is a fully-equipped theatre, which is marked at £60. There are others, distinctly humorous, such as baby taking his bath, and various little creatures going through automatic and wordless orations punctuated with the drollest of gestures. There is an enormous export industry in toys in France, but the exhibitors here are not the rich merchants, but simply the camelot inventors. It is a novel kind of exhibition, truly, for the Jardin de Paris.

Paris is taking the general strike of the miners very calmly. The news did not stir at all the Bourse, where it had already been discounted. People seem to think that the dispute will be settled before it becomes very serious ; that is generally the way with French strikes. Mingled with the householder's impatience at the thought that this disturbance of the market has come just at a moment when he is about to buy his winter's coal is a certain sort of sympathy with the men. Some of the coal mines, especially in the north, have paid enormous dividends. The most famous company is that at Anzin, which pays 20 per cent. It was this mine that made the fortunes of Thiers and Casimir-Perier, the grandfather of the President, who were original shareholders. The Casimir-Periers are now one of the richest families in France.

Meanwhile, the miner has been wretchedly paid. Three or four francs a day, is the average. There is no sliding scale in operation here as there is in England ; but if the pitmen's wages remain the same in bad times as in good, it is because they cannot be further reduced. The workers would no doubt have obtained a higher rate ere this, if it were not for the competition of the Belgians and the miners from the Duchy of Luxembourg, who flood the northern coalfield with any amount of labour. To them even the low wage in vogue is an attraction. Though the strike only nominally dates from yesterday morning, sixty thousand men stopped work yesterday morning in the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and Loire Departments, so that the situation is really not much changed. The action of the northern miners in not waiting for the mot d'ordre, shows that discipline is rather defective, and it may really presage an early termination of the struggle.

The new session of Parliament, which opens on October 14, promises some serious and important debates, though they are not likely to prove very interesting to the public at large. One of the earliest subjects to claim attention will be that of the Budget It is likely that M. Rouvier's labours will be completed before the Chambers open, so that the Committee of thirty-three members, which is always charged with the examination of financial proposals, may at once proceed to work. At the last council meeting, M. Rouvier laid certain expedients before the Ministers which, it is believed, will be adequate to square the Budget. The Government has not only had to face an unprecedented run on the Caisse d'Epargne, but a crusade against the payment of taxes. This singular campaign has rallied some of the most important members of the Patrie Francaise. In Paris the standard of opposition has been raised by M. Gaston Mery, who barricaded his door against the huissier when he came to levy a distress. Francois Coppee and Jules Lemaitre, at least in theory, support the idea that taxes should not be paid until the last moment in order to embarrass the Government. But of course such a movement is quite futile. The Government gets the greater part of its impots indirectly, and unless these protesters give up the ordinary ways of living, they will continue to supply the Administration with sinews. And furthermore, the Government possesses financial expedients which enables it to tide over any temporary difficulties there may be. An even more undesirable method of warfare is that which the Comte de Dion is charged with employing. He is said to have advised his electors to withdraw their money from the savings bank on the ground that it was not safe. The comte, if he said that, has brought himself within the law of 1893, which was the response to a Press campaign against the security of Government funds. It is stated that he is to be prosecuted. With the Budget consigned to its proper Committee, the Chamber will be called upon to deal with some important interpellations bearing upon the Associations Law. Some 450 applications will come before the Chamber to be dealt with, the majority of them coming from women's societies. From all one can hear, the Government will only grant authority to those institutions charged with philanthropic work ; the contemplative and teaching orders will receive their conge. M. Combes is anxious to bring on a debate at an early date in the Chambers which will give him an opportunity of replying to the attacks that have been made on the Government as the result of recent incidents. Added to this there yet remain many election dossiers to examine so that there will be few idle moments before the Chamber in its autumn session.

It is probably to-morrow that Comte de Bradsky-Labonne will attempt an ascent in his new balloon. A Paris journalist has just come from Vaugirard where he has had the opportunity of inspecting the aerostat. M. de Bradsky was there himself, and was good enough to give some details. The envelope, which is slowly filling with hydrogen, is shaped like a giant cigar, and in that sense resembles the Santos-Dumont balloons; the cradle has points of resemblance to the famous "La France" of M. Renard; nevertheless, there is much that is original in the design and construction of the ship. The aeronaut when asked what appliances he had for saving himself in the case of accident, smiled a quiet smile that lit up his frank brown eyes, and pointed to two great silken wings drawn up to the side of the envelope. "I can let those down in case of need," he said, "and no doubt they will give me support in the air." "I am very sorry now," continued M. de Bradsky, discussing his ship with the fondness of a parent, and yet with the quietude of manner that belongs to him, "that I have not got a twenty-five horse-power motor instead of a sixteen-horse but it was the lightest of the kind when I bought it, and I have hardly liked to displace it. It has taken me eighteen months to build the balloon." "May I ask whether a syndicate is behind you?" "Oh, no. It is difficult to find a syndicate when one is only experimenting. After one has been successful, that is a different thing. It is my own money I am spending. It is an expensive sport, certainly. My outlay already has been about £8,000. Each inflation of the balloon costs £80, and at least three are necessary to complete success. You see I am using the same shed that M. Severo constructed for the Pax and the apparatus that he installed for charging the balloon." "What do you think of Mr. Spencer's performance in London?" "Well, you know, as has already been remarked, there is nothing to show that he was accomplishing anything new in the steering of balloons. He was engaged in short flights every day in the Crystal Palace grounds; he simply waited for a favourable wind and was driven in a certain direction. I should say with the machine at his disposal it would not have been possible to accomplish more." M. de Bradsky has studied the theory of aeronautics for some years, and has already made some ascents in free balloons, but this is his first attempt at independent construction.

The Prime Minister, M. Combes, took the chair at the fourth annual dinner of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry, held at the Grand Hotel. The first speaker was M. Brisson, who spoke on the work achieved by the present Government against monastic Orders. He stigmatised those modern style patriots who cried Vive l'Armee! and pitched the contents of slop pails on that very army. He congratulated the Prime Minister on taking the offensive against those knavish enemies. The Prime Minister said the cheering he had heard proved that the meeting considered the Republican action of the Government was just, useful, and necessary. He prided himself on being the continuator of the work of that great statesman, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. This work consisted in uniting the Republican party against Nationalism, which was a noisome parody of true patriotism. The Prime Minister, continuing amid cheers, which interrupted every sentence, said the question was whether the Republic or the coalition of clericals and Nationalists would come out victorious of the present struggle. It was a remarkable fact that monks and nuns, suddenly illuminated by the grace of the French Revolution, were now raising the cry of liberty. The noble ladies of the Faubourg Saint Germain had become enthusiasts of liberty in their old age, and asked that the priesthood might be left free—to destroy the Republic. Will the country, asked M. Combes, let itself be deceived by this lie and this bogus liberalism? The country has replied by congratulating the Government through its county councils and its municipalities. The light of liberty had begun to penetrate the darkest recesses of the remotest district of France. In less than two generations it will have shed light everywhere instead of darkness. And then it will be an easy task to knock down the ruined walls that still cast their shadow upon the earth.

M. Combes was well aware statesmen had an ungrateful task before them. He desired no further reward than the satisfaction of doing his duty. A great effort remained to be made. He pledged his word, in behalf not only of himself but in behalf of the whole Government, which was more closely united than ever, that this great effort would be made. "The Associations Act shall not remain a dead letter. Monastic orders shall not be allowed to strangle civil government in their network. We will not allow them to continue their work of moral enslavement. No longer shall France be split up into two halves divided against one another." He was aware Republicans had undertaken a tremendous task, but assured as they were of the support of the country they would carry it through. Alluding to M. Meline, the Prime Minister said: "Only those stand aloof who are utterly compromised by their alliance with Reaction." M. Combes, speaking of the labour troubles in the north, assured the miners of his sympathy, but deprecated that double-edged weapon, a general strike. France, having recovered from the disasters of 1870, has attached herself to peace. "No other nation in the European Concert has pleaded more eloquently for arbitration. She has an Army equal to any other, and it is not fear but wisdom that causes her to sheath the sword. May you enjoy prosperity is this period of peace which the state of our relations with foreign nations warrants me in assuring you to be a durable one. For this may you honour the Republic. She has won universal esteem. What matter the threats of a Royalism on its last legs or a gowned and hooded Nationalism? M. Combes, amid ringing cheers, proposed, "The Republic." He drank to its civilizing and pacific mission, to the final victory of the principles of the French Revolution over the "degrading doctrines of Clericalism and Nationalism." The strains of the Marseillaise by the band of the Republican Guards brought this historical meeting to a close.

GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOWLS TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament which has been a complete success, there being no fever than 30 enteties, was completed last night. The grean was in capital condition and must of the drans were keenly contested In the first round C, M. Gray minus 2 and the three scratch men Messrs. Gilchrist, Baxter and Stansfield were knocked out and Colonel Harwood plus 3 and a new player Mr. R. Miller, plus the limit 7, got into the final. The final was a capital game, the Colonel in the early stages having it all his own way, Miller being unfortunate with his cauots. He then got better set and rapidly drew up and the finish was close and exciting. When then Colonel was 20 in the last head, Miller was 19 and with his second ball lay close on the Jack 20 all. With his third he attempted to place the wiming shot but coming too strong knocked himself out and let the Colonel lie game. He has still a chance with his last bowl but it went wide. Messrs. J. Stevens and C. Canegie will play off for that place as son is they can conveniently do so. Following are the result.—

1ST. ROUND.

W. Baxter sc. Bye			
Major Thompson plus	7		C. M. Ross plus 4 scratch
Col. Harwood	„ 3	beat	J. S. Miller plus 7
C. J. Wichael	„ 4	„	C. W. Gilchrist sc
C. St Paul	„ 2	„	F. M. Flower plus 5
F. A. H. East	„ 7	„	J. D Johnston plus 7
J. Carnegie	„ 5	„	A. W. Blake plus
E. F. Nicholson	„ 5	„	J. E-plin .. 7
G. Miller	„ 2	„	H. W. Astell plus 7
C. B. Adamson	„ 5	„	L. Stansfield sc
J. Steven	„ 1	„	R. Lean plus 7
W. Reid	„ 1	„	A. A. Econome plus 6
T. W. McLachlan	„ 6	„	A. S. Smith plus 2
R. Miller	„ 7	„	C. Kennedy „ 5
C. W. Francis	„ 7	„	C. M. Gray minus 2
P. W. Crosswell			

2nd ROUND.

Major Thompson	beat	W. Baxter 21.19
Col. Harwood	„	C. J. Michael 21.12
C. St. Paul	„	F. A. H. East 21.14
J. Carnegie	„	E. F. Nicholson 21.10
G. Miller	„	G. B. Adamson 21.14
J. Steven	„	W. Reid 21.10
R. Miller	„	T. McLachlan 21.13
C. W. Francis	„	P. W. Crosswell 21.13

3rd ROUND.

Col Harwood	„	Major Thompson 21.17
J. Carnegie	„	C. St Paul 21.16
J. Steven	„	L. Miller 21.12
R. Miller	„	C. W. Francis 21.13

SEMI-FINAL.

Col Harwood	„	J. Carnegie 21.16
R. Miller	„	J. Steven 21.14

FINAL.

Col. Harwood	„	R. Miller 21.19.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar.

STORM WATER DRAINS AT COLABA.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter to the Committee, informing them that in order to remedy flooding near the Sassoon Docks during the rains, he had sanctioned the work of extending the existing storm water drain at Colaba Road and the provision of a half size gully, and water tables there at a cost of Rs. 1,950.

The letter was recorded.

STORM WATER DRAINS AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for works in storm-water drains in Queen's Road and De Lisle Road four tenders had been received and they worked out as follows;—

1.	Messrs. Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Co....	Rs. 3,742,863
2.	„ Abdulhusein Camrudin and Co..........	Rs. 3,928.905
3.	„ Athavale Vaidya and Co.	„ 4,512.333
4.	„ Teju Kaya and Co....	„ 4,912.745

The Commissioner stated he had accepted the tender of Messrs Russoolkhan Mahomedkhan and Company.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Committee resumed consideration of the following resolution of the Corporation with regard to the contribution to be made by the Municipality towards the Coronation celebrations in Bombay:—"That with reference to the letters dated the 15th October 1902 from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E. for self and other Honorary Secretaries, Coronation Festivities Committee, the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation will be prepared on a recommendation from them to make under Section 63 (l) of the Municipal Act, subject to the sanction of Government a suitable contribution on the basis of previous precedents towards the Coronation celebrations proposed to be held in Bombay including the illumination of Municipal buildings.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above subject stated:—

"I have the honour to state that the Executive Engineer estimate the cost of illuminating the following Municipal buildings, fountains, and statues at Rs. 14,000 in round figures on the occasion of the forthcoming Coronation celebrations;—

1.	The south-west, south, and east facades of the Municipal Offices including the Tower with coloured oil buttles and the top of the Tower with electricity at...	Rs. 10,335
2.	The west and north facades of the Arthur Crawford Markets with coloured oil buttles at	„ 2,348
3.	The Statue of H. M. the King-Emperor with gas, and	1,100
4.	The Flora Fountain and the Wellington Fountain with gas at	
	or say Rs. 14,000. Total...	Rs. 13,783

The statue of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress will also be illuminated with gas, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 540. If the Corporation sanction the proposal, the cost will be debited to surplus cash balance, or to such grant as the Corporation may sanction for the occasion."

On the last occasion the subject was considered and postponed in order to ascertain from the Executive Engineer the estimated costs of the illumination on Hornby Road from the Crawford Markets to the Esplanade Hotel, and his views regarding the same.

The Executive Engineer forwarded two alternative estimates for lighting Hornby Road, the one for lighting the road with open oil buttees and the other with the ordinary square coloured lamps. He estimated the cost of the former at Rs. 6,500 and of the latter at Rs. 12,500, and stated that open oil buttees would not stand the breeze. He also pointed out that on the night of the illumination large multitudes of people would assemble on the roads, and these roadside lights were sure to suffer. He further stated that as most of the buildings along the road would be lighted it would perhaps be unnecessary to light the road itself. The roads would have to be opened to let in the standards carrying the lights.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim thought that as the Executive Engineer did not approve of lighting Hornby Road, it would be advisable for the Committee to abandon that object.

The members agreed with the Executive Engineer in the views expressed by him regarding the lighting of Hornby Road and the idea of ligating that road was accordingly given up.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure from the surplus cash balance of the sum of Rs. 25,000 as their contribution towards the Coronation celebrations, proposed to be held in Bombay; Rs. 15,000 out of the contribution to be reserved for cost of illuminating the Municipal buildings and the balance to be contributed towards the general fund. That the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation for information, and that the chairman be requested to bring this matter as urgent business before the current meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Hajee Usuf seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed a rider to the effect that public tenders should be invited for the illumination of the Municipal buildings.

Sir Bhalchandra refused to accept the rider.

Mr. S. D. Khote then proposed it as an amendment which was seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim thought the amendment was not an appropriate one. All the the Standing Committee was required to do was to recommend a grant. It would not be graceful on their part to attach a condition to the contribution they were going to make. If Mr. Khote wished to have the Municipal buildings illuminated by contract, he could do so by moving a proposition at the next meeting of the Committee. What Mr. Ibrahim objected to was the mixing up the proposition with an inappropriate matter.

The Chairman pointed out to Mr. Khote that half of the illumination would be made in gas.

Mr. Khote understood that something like Rs. 12,000 would be spent in illumination with oil buttees.

Dr. Viegas supported the amendment, which he thought was most appropriate.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee said it was the duty of the committee to see that the grant sanctioned by them was properly spent, and for that purpose tenders should be invited

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim: Why should we mix up the two things. The amendment simply destroys the beauty of the grant. Mr. Khote can very well move the amendment by giving a notice of motion at the next meeting.

Dr. Viegas said if it could be done at the next meeting what harm was there of its being done at the present meeting.

Sir-Bhalchandra said they were recommending the Corporation to sanction a particular grant with which they could not mix up the subject of tenders which was within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and not the Corporation. However if the amendment was brought up as a separate motion at the next meeting he would support.

Dr. Katrak said nothing would be lost by passing the amendment, but on the subject like the one before them there should be an unanimity. He therefore advised Mr. Khote to withdraw the amendment and bring it as a separate motion at the next meeting when he (Dr. Katrak) would support it.

Mr Ibrahim: I would also support it then.

Mr. Khote withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was carried unanimously.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th October 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Co Town Hall Compound.
To-day Thursday at 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.
No 2 Co Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.
To-day Thursday at 8-15 p.m. Gun and Squad Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 29th October.

1. There will be a General Meeting of the Corps in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 4th November 1902, at 5-30 p.m. Business:—Delhi Durbar, Urgent.

2. Members are requested to send to Head-Quarters as early as possible for Saddlery, Swords, and Accoutrements between 9 a.m. and noon.

By Order,
HUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Cheemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LECTURE ON THE MAKING OF BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Association, the Rev. A. Hegglin, S. J., lectured last evening to a crowded hall at St. Xavier's High School, on "The making of Bombay in the first two centuries of English Rule." Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M. D., I.M.S., was voted to the chair. The reverend lecturer began by reviewing the condition of Bombay in 1661 when it passed into the hands of the English. Nobody could have thought that the then miserable group of small islands would one day become the second biggest town in the greatest Empire still to be founded and one of the largest trading centres in the world. Different causes helped to make Bombay. Some were political, as, for example, the conquest of the Deccan; others geographical, such as the position and character of the harbour of Bombay; others, again, were industrial and commercial, such as the need of raw material for the gigantic growth of the cotton industry in Europe and the revolution in business methods caused by the introduction of steamers, railways and telegraphs. There were besides other factors, which might be called local, as embodying the changes and improvements brought about in Bombay itself and it was mainly with these that the lecture would deal. At the time of the cession Bombay looked very different from what it is now. The harbour was connected with the Back Bay by two breaches, one at Middle Colaba and the other at Apollo Bunder. Then there was the great breach between the Cumballa and Worli hills and through this the tide rushed in as far as Chowpatti, Pydhownie, Byculla and Parel and from there, along Mahim, into the Bandora-Coorla creek South of Byculla the water of this breach was in connection with that which separated Mazagon from Dongri hill and north of Byculla, with the Tank Bunder breach separating Mazagon from Sewree; on the North-West it met the Worli creek and thus divided Worli from Mahim. Bombay, therefore, was then split up into seven islands, via: Upper and Lower Colaba, Bombay proper, Worli, Mahim, and, in the north, Parel, with Sewree and Sion. The prospects were not encouraging; a small settlement without a hinterland, a poor and scanty population, a revenue of only half a lakh, and hostile neighbours: what could be hoped from such an acquisition? But the East India Company saw the splendid possibilities of the harbour and determined to transform the home of fishing-boats, toddy-trees and paddy-fields into an emporium of trade and commerce. The beginnings were beset with difficulties; the unhealthiness of the climate, a frightful mortality, the war with the Siddies, internal dissensions and the competition of interlopers retarded progress for the first forty years. Notwithstanding all the encouragements held out to settlers and artizans the population up to 1715 rose to 16,000 only. With the amalgamation of the two companies in 1708 a new period opened which lasted till 1780 and which might be called the period of fortification. During this time the town of the Fort was walled in and changed into a fortress "beyond the power of the assaults of the most vigorous enemy." It drained the resources of the Company, but gave employment to thousands of labourers and a feeling of security to the growing population. As time went on, these battlements became antiquated and had to make room for a city of palaces. Within the same period the three old Bombay docks were constructed, which were the pride of the citizens the wonder of travellers and the forerunners of the twelve docks and thirty bunders we boast of at present. The trade of ship building, too, was started and under the skilful management of its master-builders, the Wadias, the Bombay dockyard soon rose to the foremost place among all the shipbuilding stations of India. Whilst the fortifications and the docks were building and the resources of trade developing, another transformation was being steadily effected by the change of minor plots of waste land into salt-pans, cocoanut plantations and paddyfields. By the solid embankment of the Vellard with which Governor Hornby closed the great Cumballa—Worli breach in 1784, a secure basis was created for the work of reclaimation. Then followed the Duncan Causeway from Sion across the creek to Coorla in 1804, the Colaba Causeway in 1838, closing the Apollo Bunder breach, the raised road from Lower to Upper Colaba, the G. I. P. Railroad and embankment from Dadar to Coorla and a series of extensive reclamations on the eastern and the western foreshore and the result was that the seven islands of old form now—one,—our own "Beautiful Bombay." The state of the city about the year 1780 the change in the modes of life and residence, glimpses into the sanitary condition of the town, the beginning of the Cotton trade and a number of other striking events indicative of the March of progress were further topics treated in this most interesting lecture. The lecturer concluded by saying: "It is good to remember that the rapid development of Bombay in these last forty years was prepared by two centuries of persevering toil and industry. The blessing of Providence was with the makers of old Bombay. Let us hope that the same blessing may also attend upon the makers of New Bombay."

The usual compliments to the lecturer and to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, OCTOBER 28.

An Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The general meetings of the Commissioners of the Local Municipality have been held thrice in the week from the date of the appointment of the present President. Unfortunately one sitting of full two or three hours does nothing else but undo the work done in a former session after a thorough deliberation for the same number of hours. Yesterday's session cancelled the appointment of the Parsee B. A. C. L E. as Secretary. New applications are again invited and a further interregnum in the Municipal rule for three months declared. From all this it appears that the Government will have reluctantly to interfere in Municipal affairs, since the Commissoners have not wakened to a sense of their duty in spite of the notice given to them by the Commissioner N. D.

It is finally settled that the Industrial Exhibition under the auspices of the Indian National Congress will be opened by H. H. the Gaekwar on the 15th December, and the Sessions of the Congress take place on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of the same month. The Social Conference will hold its sittings on the two successive days.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, having been entrusted with the special case of the murder at Jetpur, Mr. Rendoll will act for him after the Dewali holidays.

Sister Nivedita delivered a public lecture in the G. V. Society's Premabhai Hall, on Karma, on Sunday last. She speaks to-day in the same hall on Unity in Asia.

A large and influential meeting took place at Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai's place to consider the proposition of putting the Ahmedabad Sanskrit Shala on a sounder basis.

Chimanlal Nathalal, a Shravik youth, who was committed to the Sessions in July last on a charge under Section 232 of the I. P. C., was sentenced to seven years' transportation last week.

PROFESSOR P. C. RAY'S HISTORY OF HINDU CHEMISTRY.

LETTER FROM SIR HENRY ROSCOE.

Dr. P. C. Ray of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has received the following letter from Sir Henry Roscoe, the eminent chemist:—

Dear Professor Ray,—I have pleasure in acknowledging your favor of August 7th and the receipt of Vol. I. of your History of Hindu Chemistry. I consider that the same is a most interesting and valuable contribution to Chemical History and exhibits an amount of learning and research which does the author the greatest credit. I hope that the volume will be fully and favorably reviewed in the scientific periodicals. Congratulating you on the result of your great labour and looking forward to receiving a copy of volume II. before very long, I am dear Sir, with kindest regards and good wishes, Yours very truly HENRY, E. ROSCOE.

SEGREGATION CAMP ON FIRE.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out amongst the sheds of the old segregation camp situated to the north of the Arthur Road Hospital by which the whole of the camp with the exception of a couple of sheds was razed to the ground. The camp was in the occupation of about three hundred Municipal scavangers, all of whom have been for the time being, rendered homeless. The fire, it is said, originated in the shed occupied by one Arjoon Hera, and was first observed by his wife Kashibai, who raised the alarm. The fire spread rapidly from one shed to the other, but fortunately no lives were lost. Immediately on hearing the alarm the people—men, women, and children—came out of their sheds, and most of them succeeded in saving their belongings from the ravages of the fire. The fire engines from the different fire brigade stations arrived on the scene and extinguished the fire within half an hour. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 500. The origin of the fire is due to careless use of fire-place.

BURMESE SUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING THE DEAD.

THE story about the stubborn dead man who would not let himself be buried, which appeared in the "Rangoon Gazette" a few days ago, puts me in mind, writes a correspondent, of some strange notions and superstitions the Burmese have concerning the dead and the way they should or should not be burned or buried. Some of these customs were very probably derived from the Hindu colonists who settled in Burma some centuries ago, but many are also indigenous and have grown out of the superstitious nature of the people. The Burmese, as a rule, are not afraid of dead persons, but are very much concerned about the calamities that may befall a village or town were the body not disposed of in accordance with time-honoured customs. In large centres like Rangoon, where European ideas and habits are now fast gaining ground to the detriment of the Burmese ones, such customs are generally unknown even to the Burmese themselves, or live only in the memory of old persons; but such is not the case in the districts, where the simple villagers still cling fast to their forefathers' customs.

Should an earthquake occur after a person's death and before the burial, the body should not be kept any longer, but hurried away to the burying place, even if the hpoongyis who have been invited have not as yet arrived at the house. The body may then be placed on the funeral pyre or near the grave until the hpoongyis arrive, or it may be buried at once without them. Should the body, in spite of the earthquake be kept longer in the house, some epidemic will visit the village, and the owner of the house will come to ruin. If a man die outside the village, his body should not be brought into the village and then buried; the procession should start from the place where he died. If the body be taken into the town or village for burial, that town or village will be decimated by an epidemic or be repeatedly destroyed by fire. It is said that in a certain village called Nigandu lived a rich man; he happened to die outside the place, and the body was brought in and buried to the west of the villages. A short time afterwards a great number of villages succumbed to a dire disease, and so many houses were burnt down that the village was practically annihilated. If a woman with child happens to die, the usual help from friends and relatives, in money, wood, etc., must not be accepted; moreover, the body should not be kept in the house during the night; if it be kept, the master of the house will not live long. When anybody under twenty years of age dies in the early part of the evening, he should not be kept the whole night. If he has died at midnight, the body should not be in the house at dawn; in either case, he must not be burnt and no help should be received; the near relatives of the dead person are doomed for several generations, to die young, if these rules be not observed. If persons die suddenly, or, suffer a violent death such as being killed by a falling tree, or by a cow, a buffalo, boar, elephant, etc., they should not, whoever they may be, be burnt, but only buried; they must not be kept after night fall; the priests should not be invited and the Law must not be preached. Similarly with those who die in a wood; they should be buried there and then. All these persons should not have their toes tied. Any contravention of these instructions will bring awful calamities on the village. A man executed by the authorities must be buried at the place of his execution, should it be otherwise, the descendants of those who thus remove the body will suffer heavily. If, in the same village, two persons die on the same day in the same house, as, for instance, when there is an epidemic, the man who died last should be buried first, and no help should be received for him, but it may be received for the one who died first. If a man die on the first day of the increasing moon or on the first day of the decreasing moon he should be removed immediately; if he be kept till the morrow, the prosperity of the town or village will rapidly dwindle away. The depth of a grave must be as follows: for a full grown person, it must be three cubits and one span, for all others, two cubits and one span.

The following are quaint portents of approaching dissolution. If, while a body is in the house, the vase dedicated to the house Nat or cooking pots, fall to pieces of their own accord, if there is an earthquake, or an eclipse of the moon, or a conflagration in the village, the nearest relative of the dead will soon depart this life. If a tree falls, without apparent cause, near a walking or sitting person, without any wind blowing at the time, it is a sign of death. If, during a marriage ceremony, a cow or a buffalo dies near by, either on the right or left hand of the new couple, it is an awful omen; and similarly should a pig or a dog die not far away from the festive house. It is also a very ominous sign, if bees choose their dwelling above a fireplace.

There is another queer custom which was noticed by the writer in many villages. When the coffin is lowered into the grave, it is seldom placed in such a way that, as is the European custom, the body will lie flat on its back. When the coffin is near the bottom, the men on the right side of the grave give it a sudden jerk, so that it falls in a slanting position, resting neither on the back nor on the face but on the side. The best educated and most widely read Burmans could give no reason for such a custom, the origin of which seems to be entirely forgotten, and the most diligent search among old manuscripts has thrown no light on this peculiar habit. It may perhaps be that the custom originated from the fact that Gaudama Buddha reclined always on the right side and died in that position.—"Rangoon Gazette."

A GENERAL'S SUICIDE.

SAD STORY OF A GARIBALDIAN SOLDIER.

AT Hammersmith on Oct. 4 Mr. H. R. Oswald deputy-coroner, held an inquiry with reference to the death of Lieut-General John J. Morris, aged 60 years, Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Marines at headquarters, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol at 54, Fairholmeroad, West Kensington. The deceased officer, who was well known in military and naval circles, was Colonel-Commandant of the Deal depot in 1897. He saw active service in the Italian wars of independence, serving under Garibaldi at Naples in 1860, Syria in 1861-2, and the Piræus in 1863. He was on Lord Wolseley's staff in the Soudan campaign, 1884-85, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General at Suakin and commandant of the town. Until June of this year he was Deputy-Adjutant-General of Royal Marine, when he was placed on unemployed pay owing to ill-health.

Mr. Charles S. Morris, who described himself as a dental surgeon and medical student, of 17, Railway-approach, London-bridge, S. E., identified the deceased as his uncle, who was a Lieutenant-General of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. In consequence of ill-health the deceased was put on unemployed pay, and, as he had delusions, he was put in the Priory private lunatic asylum, Roehampton-lane, S. W., in May last. When there he was closely watched, but when he improved the stringency was dlaxed. Eventually on Sept. 28 he was allowed out, and went to stay with his friend, Colonel Gritton, at 64, Fairholme-road. On Tuesday the witness heard what had happened, and saw him in the West London Hospital, where he died on Thursday.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Gritton, R.M.L.I., retired said the deceased was a fellow officer, and came to him on the previous Friday. Before retiring to rest he played a rubber of whist, and appeared contented and happy. Next morning the witness told him his bath was ready, and soon after heard a report like a falling tea-tray, but took no notice of it. Later he called the deceased, and, receiving no reply, entered his bedroom and found him lying at the side of the bed with a bullet wound at the right side of the head, and the pistol produced near his right hand.

Dr. Aubrey Pollock said that death was due to shock and laceration of the brain from the bullet wound in the right side of the head.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind, and expressed their sympathy with the relatives and with Colonel Gritton, in whose house the tragic affair occurred.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ANARCHIST ACTIVITY IN EUROPE.

London, October 12th.—Documents which have fallen into the hands of the authorities on the continent show that the headquarters centre of the anarchist group are in communication with various European towns.

SENSATIONAL BANK FRAUD.

CASHIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

London, October 11th.—An ex-priest, the cashier of the Czech Clerical Loan Bank, at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, has committed suicide. The deceased's cash account revealed a deficit of £124,000, which, an investigation showed, had been accumulating over a period of twenty years. Mons. Brozd, an ex-president of the Bank, and two other officers were arrested.

THE BULGARIAN RAIDS IN MACEDONIA.

London, Oct. 13th.—Bulgarian bands, acting with great audacity have been active all along the frontier line since the departure of the Russian Generals from the Shipka Pass.

The Porte has complained to Bulgaria of the increasing frequency of the raids.

THE NEW ELDORADO.

TWENTY MILES OF GOLD REEF.

DISCOVERY ON THE RAND.

MR. RATHBONE, the mining expert, writing to the "Financier and Bullionist" from Johannesburg on September 11, says;—I have just returned from making a survey of the ground which forms the southern fringe of the Witwatersrand goldfield, and have made a most important discovery—namely, the actual establishment of the existence of the Main Reef series extending through a line of country fully twenty miles in length. The reef averages fully six feet in width, and from a very large number of pannings and assays I estimate that its average value is probably fully equal to 7 dwts. of fine gold per ton, representing a value of 28s. to the ton mined and milled. The economic conditions of working in this district are superior to those which exist on the Rand, as the Vaal River flows directly through this area and has sufficient fall to permit of considerable water power, so that all mining and milling machinery can be driven by low-pressure turbines and the power transmitted electrically; and, should milling operations be conducted on a sufficiently large scale, I do not see any reason why the total cost of milling should not be accomplished for anything from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton. Within a few miles' distance of this area coal deposits are actually being mined. The great width of the reefs will also permit of economic mining, besides which there is the additional advantage that the reefs are found out-cropping in a series of hills which rise to an elevation of two or three hundred feet above the level of the Vaal River, so that mining operations can be conducted on them for some years to come by means of adit levels, in place of costly shafts, thus avoiding all the cost of hoisting and pumping which is necessary on the Rand.

OF VAST IMPORTANCE.

The discovery of the existence of the Main Reef series through this length of country is of the vastest importance to the whole of the Rand goldmining industry, seeing that it indubitably proves that the Main Reef series, as worked upon the Rand, actually underlies the whole of the area between the Rand and the Vaal River—or, in other words, extends over an area which, measured from north to south, represents a distance of some forty miles as the crow flies. The extension from east to west is up to the present time not accurately established, especially towards the east, as the Main Reef is overlaid and hidden by the coal measures. However, taking the points which have been actually proved to exist, it may be fairly stated that the Witwatersrand basin extends for a distance of eighty miles from east to west or, in other words, an area represented by 2,200 square miles may fairly be said to be actually underlaid by a bed of auriferous conglomerate. Indeed, it would not be too much to state that the width of the Main Reef underlying this whole area averages fully five feet, and will be found varying in value from a few pennyweights—say about five—to over an ounce to the ton of ore. It is probable that the average value cannot be much less then seven dwts. per ton of fine gold, which represent a value of 28s. per ton.

RICHEST GOLD MINE IN THE EMPIRE.

Naturally, under a very large portion of this area it will be impossible to mine this Main Reef, as the depth would be too great; consequently, any calculations as to the value of the tonnage would be absurd. Assuming, however, that mining operations can be carried to a depth of 8,000 feet, the life of the Witwatersrand gold basin, as represented by the mining operations carried out on the fringe of it—north, south, east and west—can only be estimated by centuries, and since at a modest calculation the value of the gold extracted may be taken at fully 25 millions sterling per annum—a figure which will be arrived at within the next few years—it must undoubtedly be admitted that this one goldfield of the Transvaal, as represented by the Witwatersrand basin, is probably of greater value than all the other gold fields of the British Empire put together.

"RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD."

A HERMIT'S SUPPOSITITIOUS WEALTH.

JAMES ALBERT MARSON, generally known as "the Sheffield millionaire," was again charged at Sheffield on Oct. 6 with forgery, obtaining money by false pretences, and perjury. The evidence related largely to the story which appeared in a weekly newspaper entitled: "The Coming Richest Man in the World: A True Story that reads like a Romance," and of which Marson was said to be the hero. The article was read in court and caused much amusement. The article stated: "Great excitement now prevails within the private circles of a family living in a central manufacturing town situated in the Midlands. A young fellow named Albert Marson, who fills the position of clerk, will in a few months be announced as the richest man in the world." The testator, eccentric and a hermit in San Francisco, was described. The hermit's mansion was also described. There was a trap-door, which on being opened showed a manhole, which in turn revealed a flight of well-worn steps. Then a passage and then a room, the shelves of which groaned beneath the weight of ingots of gold. There was also machinery for the conversion of gold dust into ingots.

More rooms and passages, and doors with curious inscriptions followed. Behind one door was a bridge, and beneath the bridge a pit filled with water. "Passing over the death-trap the party found the surroundings to be a gold mine, an examination of which proved it to be of countless worth."

Joseph Frederick Brown, fish salesman, who lived next door to Marson, stated that on Marson's assurance that the story was perfectly true and that he was the man referred to, lent him numerous small sums, amounting in all to £422. He had been repaid about £90. He had also received a cheque for £5,000, but had returned it to Marson to be re-indorsed and had not seen it again.

Marson had also told him that he (the witness) and a number of other friends were to be introduced to Her Majesty and subsequently to the Prince of Wales.

The case was adjourned Marson being released on bail.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	—	... p.m.	0	...
Teheran	29	2	41 p.m.	0	36
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	0	45

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1902.

	Maximum Time		minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	52	0	3
„ Karachi	0	26	0	1
„ Madras........	0	40	0	1

Mr. H. B. Huddleston, of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway, has been offered the post of Traffic Manager of the Burma Railways and will join his new appointment early next year probably. Mr. Huddleston's departure will be a distinct loss to his old line, as he is one of the officials who has helped to build up its reputation with the public, and two years ago when the difficulty about the coal traffic came into prominence he was selected for the one onerous charge of the Asansole district, which he is now holding.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In his annual report on the trade of Kiung Chow Mr. Consul Werner remarks that umbrellas, which form an important article of attire in a country where the class which carries them wear no hats practically all the year round, are brought principally from Japan, and 1,037 more pieces were brought last year than in 1900.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's prophecy that the election of 1900 would result in the Unionist majority being increased by ten, Mr. Lucy writes in "The Strand" to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain believes that the present Parliament will run its full appointed course. "The Colonial Secretary has a well-defined and fearless opinion about the result of a General Election, should it be forced at the present time. He believes that if it were to take place next week, the Government would be reinstated in power with at least the numerical majority that placed them there in October, 1900."

The working of dynamos at long distances apart, when properly connected, was discovered by accident. A scientific journal says: "Soon after the opening of the Vienna Exposition in 1873, a careless workman picked up the ends of a couple of wires which he found trailing along the ground. He fastened them in the terminals of a dynamo to which he thought they belonged, while they were really attached to another dynamo that was running in another part of the grounds. The dynamo to which he fastened the wires was not running, but as soon as the wires were placed in its terminals it revolved as if a steam-engine was driving it. Thus originated one of the most revolutionary applications of electricity.

Not content with wearing the garb of old Gaul, the King has, I am told, even attempted the guttural language of the Highlanders while staying in their midst When His Majesty landed in Sutherland (says "Gossip") he was met by a band of pipers and drummers of the Sutherland Highlanders, who gave him a Highland welcome. The King spoke to some of the men in Gaelic, so the informant says, but he is too loyal to mention whether or not the men understood the greeting. The Gaelic language is a difficult one for the Sassenach, as R. L. S. found. After having studied it for months, he ventured one day to greet an old Highland woman in her native tongue. The old dame looked bewildered, then shook her head, and expressed her regret that she did not haf the English.

The Russian Press Censorship has forbidden the publication of the contents of the signals exchanged as farewell greetings between the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the Russian Standart, on the occasion of the recent meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser. It has now been ascertained that the Kaiser's signal ran thus: The Lord of the Western Seas sends a farewell greeting to the Lord of the Eastern Seas, The Czar, in schoolgirls' style, replied Eternal Friendship. Poor England and France evidently have been clean swept from the seas by their Majesties in the ecstasy of the moment. But why be ashamed of allowing Imperial high-flown oratory to become known through newspapers? The public would have enjoyed it, and exclaimed in the plural: Les Rois s'amusent, vivent les Rois!

Not many years since, the threatened ivory famine produced that remarkable preparation know as celluloid, which has been successfully employed for every possible use. To-day the imitation has itself been imitated, and that, too, by a curious preparation of potato pulp (says the Illustrated Scientific News). The inventor is a Dutchman named Knipers He treats the waste pulp, itself a residue from the manufacture or the artificial potato flour, with a solution of acid and glycerine. The resulting compound takes the form of a kind of stickfast, which is dried and ground to powder. This powder is moulded into blocks with the aid of water, very much as one uses plaster of Paris. There is, however, this important difference. The new compound can be cut and turned, and bored, and used for every purpose, from buttons upwards, in which it was customary to use bone and ivory.

Great Britain will soon be looked upon by philatelists as little better than certain small republics somewhere to the south-west, if a stop is not put to the official overprinting of our ordinary stamps with special initials for use in different departments. We have long been used to I. R. Official having a certain connection with a very uncertain income, and Govt. (sic) Parcels, now we hear of C. A, as used for Crown Agents for Colonies use, as the latest addition, besides R. H. Official on 1-2d. O. W. Official on 5d. and 10d. Queen's head, and on 2d, and 2 1-2d King's head; the I. R. also on 1s., 5s, 10s., and 20s., these high values being presumably for account-keeping purposes only, not real postal use; Government Parcels on 2d. is also in use for sending blue-books and parcels by post. To save questioning we may add that the initials referred to are for Royal Household, Office of Works, and Inland Revenue offices. There are also Board of Education, Army Official, and Army Telegraphs. The object is said to be the prevention of theft by clerks and messengers, whereas, in fact, it is the strongest incentive to these persons to substitute ordinary stamps and sell the overprinted ones to collectors at a higher price, as these stamps are not sold to dealers or the public, officially. Lord Roberts is reported to regard the practice as most objectionable it having been brought to his notice that army stamps have been largely disposed of in this way.

Thirty years ago there were no Japanese banks, but since that date the encouragement which the Government has given to these financial institutions has brought about a development which is one of the striking features of the modern history of Japan. The original national banks (says the "Anglo-Japanese Gazette") authorised in 1872, were permitted to issue notes which were practically inconvertible, a false step which led to so much depreciation of paper money that heroic measures had to be taken to put the note issue on a convertible basis. In order to effect this greatly needed reform, the Bank of Japan was established in October, 1882, and given the sole privilege of issuing bank notes, a privilege which had previously been enjoyed by more than 150 national banks.

The value of a cab varies from £70 to £90. The horse is worth on an average £30. A set of harness costs anything from £5 to £10. The sum invested in the London cab trade falls little short of a million sterling, says a writer in "Britain at Work." What the cabman himself earns, and the consequent turn-over in the trade, it is more difficult to determine, owing to the conditions under which the industry is conducted In London cab-drivers never receive a weekly wage On the contrary, the proprietor farms out his stock to the driver, receiving in return an average rent of about twelve shillings a day for a hansom and a few shillings less for a four-wheeler the precise sum fluctuating according to the season. The driver puts the balance of his earnings in his own pocket—that is when there is a balance. The best returns are, as a rule, obtained in the West End, especially in the height of the London season. The average cabman professes to be well content if at the close of the day of fourteen or sixteen hours he has a surplus of 5s. or 6s. for his private purse.

The remnant of a remarkable and hitherto lost tribe of Esquimaux has recently been discovered on Southampton Island at the extreme north end of Hudson Bay It is said that until recently these people have never had an opportunity of seeing a white man. Their huts are built of the great jaws of whales, covered with skins. In the middle is an elevation, on which is a stone lamp used for lighting, heating, cooking, melting snow, and drying clothes. The lamp is only a dish of whale oil, in which is a wick of dry moss. Indeed, the whale is the chief means by which these people live, the bones being utilised for making plates, cups, and sledges, but they also use sledges of walrus tusks, with deer antlers for cross pieces. The tribe is almost extinct, as only some sixteen are left. They speak a dialect peculiar to themselves, and are very daring hunters.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I HEAR, says M. A. P., that Hall Caine's play has proved the greatest draw that Mr. Beerbohm Tree has ever produced during his tenancy of his Majesty's. This is the more remarkable because so many of the critics fell foul of the play and denounced it in terms which would not have been exaggerated if the work had been a combination of blasphemy and treason. As a matter of fact the play has some obvious faults; it is a very fine piece of melodrama; has some wondrous moments; and is staged and produced with a perfection of skill, wealth, and care such as I think are almost unequalled. Every point has been brought out little as well as big. Now it is a peal of bells, anon it is a sunset, then it is the shouts of anger, admiration, hatred of a mob of twenty thousand; at one moment it is the interior of a court martial; at another it is the gardens of the Vatican; with these and other things one of the most difficult problems that were ever presented to a manager and a playwright has been solved; that is, to produce the atmosphere of that unique city of Rome.

Just think what that means! The wealth and spaciousness of Rome's buildings; the multitudinousness and the hot passions of her great crowds; the solemn splendour of the grounds in which the Head of the Catholic Church lives his secluded life; the Renaissance splendour of St. Peter's; the ancient glories and the always appalling vastness of the Coliseum; the everlasting peals of bells that ring out from Rome's hundreds of churches—this is a "tout ensemble" that seems impossible to hold within the confines of a single stage, within the few hours of a single play; and yet it is done. You see, live in and breathe Rome.

As to the play, it has faults—some of them grave enough. Though the person of the Pope is treated with the deepest reverence, it is difficult to regard as life-like a Pope who has been married and had a son before his elevation to his great place. In ancient days such things were possible; no such Pope would be possible to-day. And there is a conversation between the Pope and the Prime Minister of Italy which is also, I should hope, impossible; with something like insolence and threats on the one side, and something like senile weakness on the other. But, after all, these are blemishes; the fact remains that it is a fine play, full of profound human emotion, full of variety, full of beautiful and touching moments, and all-pervaded with the realisation of the atmosphere and life and looks of the most interesting city of the world. And therefore I am not surprised to hear that the booking is phenomenal.

So poor little Morton is dead! A few months ago I missed him from the House of Commons for a few weeks, then he turned up, and I met him behind the Speaker's chair. He looked so ghastly, so thin, so pallid, that I thought him already doomed. But he spoke lightly of his illness, and never seemed to suspect that death was lying outside in wait for him, with his uplifted dagger—fell brute that strikes us so unexpectedly, and so irrespectively of our desires, our prospects, our work in life. Few men began a Parliamentary career under such favourable auspices as Mr. Morton. He was one of the finest orators I have ever heard. When you looked at this little man, with the somewhat rotund and roly-poly body, and then saw what a sweeping tempest of eloquence could rush from his lips, you were surprised at the marvellous contrast between mind and body. He seemed, indeed, to rise out of himself when he was on the platform; and to grow lofty and impressive in spite of the smallness of his stature. But even without that, there was much in his face to reveal a man of distinction, of genius, of noble unselfishness. He had fine, dark eyes; full of poetry, affection, thought; the features were well chiselled, and, until recent years, when ill-health began to tell, the face was handsome and striking.

Poor Morton had one misfortune—and it is a terrible misfortune for a politician. He was poor. It was part of the self-sacrifice of his nature that when he took up politics he could think of nothing else. He was a fine astronomer, and lectured with great success; he was a barrister, and devoured all the law books; he was a journalist and could write very well, but politics attracted, absorbed, and, in the end, killed him. Wherever there was an election Morton was sure to be there; speaking by night and by day, in hot halls and in cold streets, coming back to London hoarse as a crow, worn out with cold and exhaustion; and yet ready to start out again when again his services were demanded. It was another misfortune that he was a bachelor; and that he sought his recreation and his rest from these awful fatigues in the club; it is an abyss in which many politicians fall. Late hours, symposiums with ever-brilliant conversation—and Morton was a most brilliant conversationalist—sapped the strength at the moment when it should be recovering itself; and so poor Morton, at just about forty years of age, in the very fulness of his powers, with his heart still beating courageously and high for the cause in which he believed, poor little Morton is dead. To you, youngster, with brilliant parts and exiguous means, with glorious enthusiasms and wide ambitions, the story has a moral, which read and digest lest also you should be destroyed by the political monster that now as ever devours her own children.

Carl Schneider was for many years the London correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," and then he left us, and went to Paris, still to represent the same great journal. He was one of the oldest and dearest friends I have had, says T.P., and also one of the most remarkable. Quiet in manner, speaking in a low subdued voice, always more or less self-effaced, Schneider passed through life known only for his great gifts by his intimates and by his newspaper. He could speak six languages fluently, and he wrote more brilliantly than any modern German journalist. London writers will remember some of the remarkable portraits he wrote, during his residence in London, of the prominent personalities of his time; a study of his of Parnell, the late Irish leader, was one of the very best of the many portraits drawn of that remarkable man. Poor Carl Schneider was overclouded in heart and spirits for many years by ill-health, and he died in Metz, far away from the most devoted wife I have ever known, and from his children, after a few hours' illness.

Here is a sentence from a private letter written by one of the Diplomatic Corps at Copenhagen, which may, I think, be published without indiscretion: "Queen Alexandra landed here in torrents of rain, and held her umbrella over her father (King Christian), getting thoroughly wet herself. She looked charming, but out of health."

Lady Samuel, wife of the Lord Mayor-Elect, is an exceedingly kindly, amiable gentlewoman and very devoted to her beautiful home, The Mote, Maidstone. Gardening is one of Lady Samuel's hobbies, and she is deeply interested in the orchids, the picotees, the unique begonia vine with its clusters of salmon-pink flowers, and other treasures of her glass-houses, which cover about a quarter of a mile of ground. One house is given up to her rare collection of the Japanese dwarf trees, said by a Japanese visitor at the time of the Coronation to be the finest in this country. As her husband, Sir Marcus Samuel, has close relations with Japan in his vast business, all Lady Samuel's trees are picked ones sent direct to her, and she labels each one with its age at the time received. She has now oaks, junipers, larches, and sago palms well over a hundred years of age, yet small enough to grow comfortably in a china bowl fit to place in the centre of the table as a decoration.

Lady Samuel also collects colour prints, a number of which line the walls of her bedroom. Like her husband, too, she is devoted to fishing, and has had several of her best catches landed in the beautiful lake of their park, mounted and given a place at the Mote. Lady Samuel has four children, a grown-up daughter, a dark-haired, bright-eyed girl, full of vivacity and fun, who will be her mother's right hand at the Mansion House during the year of office; a son in his third year at Oxford; another still at Eton; and the baby of the family, Miss Ida Samuel, twelve years of age, and a fearless little horsewoman.

Lord Augustus Loftus, who was eighty-four the other day, has been long out of the public eye, although there was a time when his name was very familiar to the student of high politics. So long ago as the year in which the late Queen entered upon the throne, Lord Augustus Loftus began his career in the Diplomatic Service; and he had risen to be Ambassador at Vienna and at Berlin long before there were any signs of the trouble between the Austrians and Germans that led up to Sadowa. He was at Munich when Sadowa was fought, and at Berlin again during the Franco-German war, subsequently going to St. Petersburg, where he had charge of British interests during the Russo-Turkish imbroglio and the subsequent negotiations, out of which Lord Beaconsfield brought this country, at the Treaty of Berlin, with Cyprus, and "Peace with Honour."

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

AT the meeting of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 10th inst. her Excellency, the Lady President, in referring to the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund said that a sum of Rs.6,62,900 had been subscribed which was now invested, and was yielding an income of about Rs. 23,000. About Rs. 14,000 of this sum was already allotted in annual grants. Although the subscription list has been closed some months, voluntary subscriptions continued to be received. The active training of 83 dais was now being carried on at Bhopal, Hatwa, Amraoti, Srinagar, Gondal, Junagarh, Mysore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Gwalior, Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares, Lahore and Ajmere in the female hospitals at these centres. Classes are also being formed at Indore, Buranpur, Durbhunga, Bettiah, Calcutta, Bhagalpur, Mozuffernagar and Baroda which would, it was hoped, provid, instruction for at least 75 more midwives. Dais for training have been selected with great care from amongst the younger members of the families of hereditary Dais, and invaluable assistance has been rendered by English and Indian ladies in the selection. Her Excellency Lady Curzon also said that she had already seen two of the classes and been much gratified by the practical character of the training.

The following rules and regulations for the conduct of the V. M. S. Fund were then framed by the Central Committee:—

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Inaugurated and raised by her Excellency Lady Curzon in 1901-02 for the purpose of training Indian Midwives.

(I) The sums raised in furtherance of the above object shall constitute the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund, shall be kept separate from the present investmens of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund proper, and interest accruing therefrom shall be exclusively used for the object for which Lady Curzon instituted the said fund.

(II) An Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Central Committee, of the Dufferin's Fund and charged with its direct management, and this Committee shall consist of—(1) the Lady President; (2) the Director General, Indian Medical Service; (3) a member nominated by the Central Committe; (4) the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

(III) For the local administration of the fund there shall be formed a local committee in each centre of operations, consisting of—(a) the Civil Surgeon of the district, (b) the wife of a senior civilian, and (c) a secretary selected by the other two members.

The local committee shall in each instance be in direct communication with, and immediately responsible to, the local Inspector, General of Civil Hospitals or Administrative Medical Officer, who shall be guided by such instructions as the Executive Committee may think fit to issue.

(IV) The Executive Committee shall issue the necessary formal instructions to the provincal and local branches, it being distinctly understood—(a) that the interest of the subscriptions shall be, as far as possible, expended in the districts whence they have been received, and (b) that in all cases "dais" shall be instructed in hospitals, training-schools, and dispensaries lying nearest to the localities in which they will ultimately be engaged.

(V) The said fund may be utilized not only for provision of scholarships, but also for the payment of teachers, provision of models, books and such incidental expenses as the Executive Committee may consider to fall within the objects of the fund.

(VI) The Executive Committee may call for special reports from the local branches regarding their administration of the said fund, and the results shall be shown in a separate section of the ordinary annual report issued by the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT BROACH.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

THE following appeal has been issued by the Committee of the Broach Victoria Memorial Fund:—

"It is proposed to erect a Clock Tower of handsome design in a conspicuous situation in the city of Broach as a Memorial of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria. To provide a proper structure and a clock the sum of at least Rs. 10,000 is necessary. At present sum amounting to Rs. 3,381 have been subscribed or promised, in response to the first appeal of the Committee in 1901. No further steps were taken in the subsequent twelve months owing to various adverse circumstances that affected the district, but in the meantime some 32 lakhs of debt due by the people to Government have been remitted, and there is every prospect of an excellent harvest throughout the District. The present is therefore a suitable occasion for a fresh appeal. Apart from the personal virtues of Queen Victoria which are known to all there is a special reason why the people of India should commemorate Her reign above that of any other sovereign of past times or times to come. Her reign though it did not entirely cover, nevertheless represents, the 19th. century, and in that century India witnessed for the first time in its history the establishment of universal peace and the reign of law; peace that has been absolutely unbroken for nearly 50 years and law that strives to secure every man rich or poor in the enjoyment of his life and property, and to which the rulers are no less subject than the ruled. No such miracles the union of all the races, classes and castes of India in one bond of peace add law has ever before been known in history, or can occur again, for whatever may hereafter be done in this way in other lands will be only at best an imitation of what has been done here. Therefore in commemorating the reign of Queen Victoria the people of India will commemorate a unique fact of infinite importance to themselves, and one to which their descendants will assuredly look back with reverence and gratitude. There is a special reason why the city of Broach should not be behind the rest of Gujerat in this matter. She is perhaps one of the most ancient cities in the world, and was once the capital of a State which must have traded with the kingdoms of Babylon and Arabia thousands of years ago. Ahmedabad owes its origin to kings of a few centuries back, and Surat is a creature of yesterday; but Broach claims for her founder the Rishi who revealed the Rigveda. If she is no longer the administrative capital of Gujerat she is entitled by her splendid antiquity to take the first place in the respect of all Gujeratis; and if it is felt that there is force in the reasons given above for a special commemoration of Queen Victora's reign and all that it has done for this country, Broach must not forfeit her place by remissness. If she fully realised the greatness of her position and of the occasion, her citizens would raise a lakh of rupees and join the past to the present a stately monument representing Brigu Rishi drawing the Nerbadda from its old bed to flow under her walls. What she is actually asked to do is very little in comparision with this. This appeal is not confined to the citizens of Broach. The motives which have been put forth should be appreciated by every inhabitant of the district, and by all these who belong to it, but are residing elsewhere and all are invited to subscribe. The Committee costs of Mr. A. C. Logan I. C.S., Collector as Chairman and K. B. Amdalal, A. B. M. N. Mantha, Hazur Dy. Collector and R. B. Motilal Chunilal as Honorary Secretaries with other European and native gentlemen as members.

A POSTAL REVOLUTION.

MORE details have come to hand as to the practical working of the new "electric post," as conceived by Robert Taeggi, which promises to be one of the greatest mechanical discoveries for the application of electricity, says the Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette".

It will not enter into the transport of the letters from place to place, as that is well known, but describe some of the devices for a quick and efficient service. It is proposed to have special posting-box, which its would be placed inside small columns. Every five minutes a collecting-box would arrive at the top of the pole, thus mechanically making the posting-box rise inside the column, let fall its letters, and then resume its place. Meanwhile the collecting-box goes its rounds and returns to the Post Office.

Stamping the letters is also done mechanically. No sooner is the letter posted than it is stamped by an ingenious contrivance, thus obviating one of the longest and most arduous of present postal duties.

The plan for the distribution of letters seems, however, less practical. It is proposed that it should be done by men on bicycles. As soon as a letter arrives, off it goes, but this I should say would be impossible in large towns.

By the new system it will be possible for a letter to start the moment it is posted and not stop until it reaches its destination. It is computed that a letter from London to Liverpool will reach its destination in one hour, while it now takes five.

SIR FREDERICK PRICE has arrived in Madras from Ootacamund. He is just now engaged in bringing out the first volume of the "Diary" of Runga Pillay the Dubash of Dupleix. This should be a every interesting and valuable book and should throw much new light on the early history of the French and English in India. Sir Frederick Price is also undertaking on behalf of Government a history of the founding and development of Ootacamund.

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Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.
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Guaranteed for One Year.
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THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.
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THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, as supplied to several Indinn Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Silver and Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.
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PENS
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Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.
Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. R. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania:
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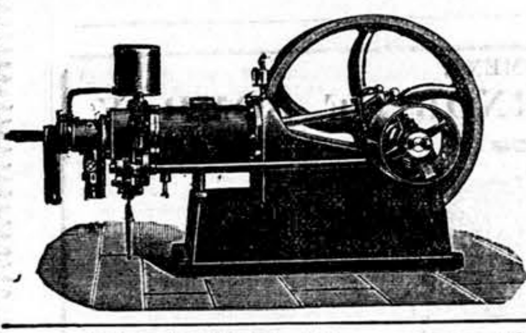

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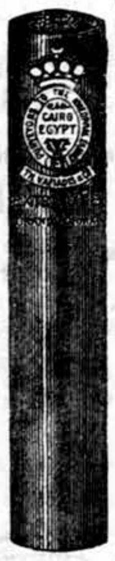
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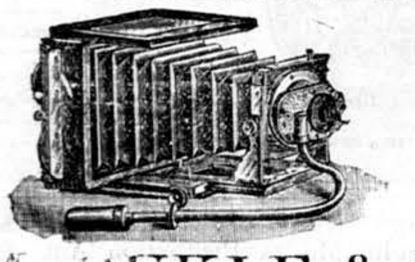

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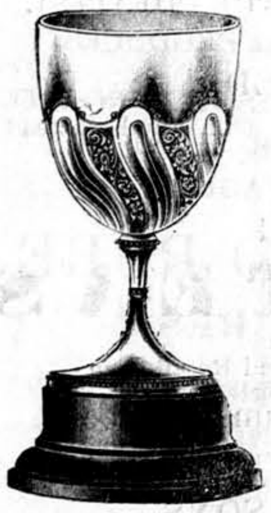
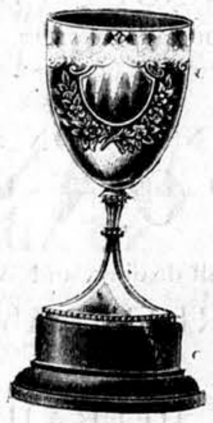
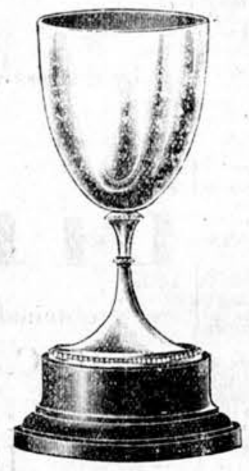
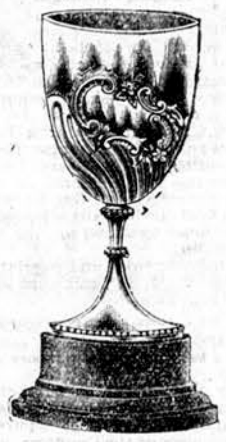
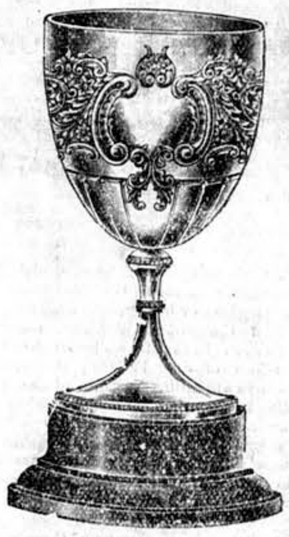
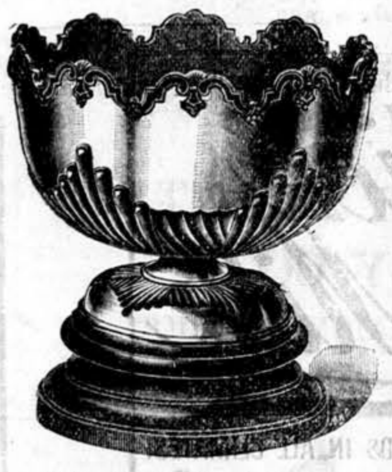

Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

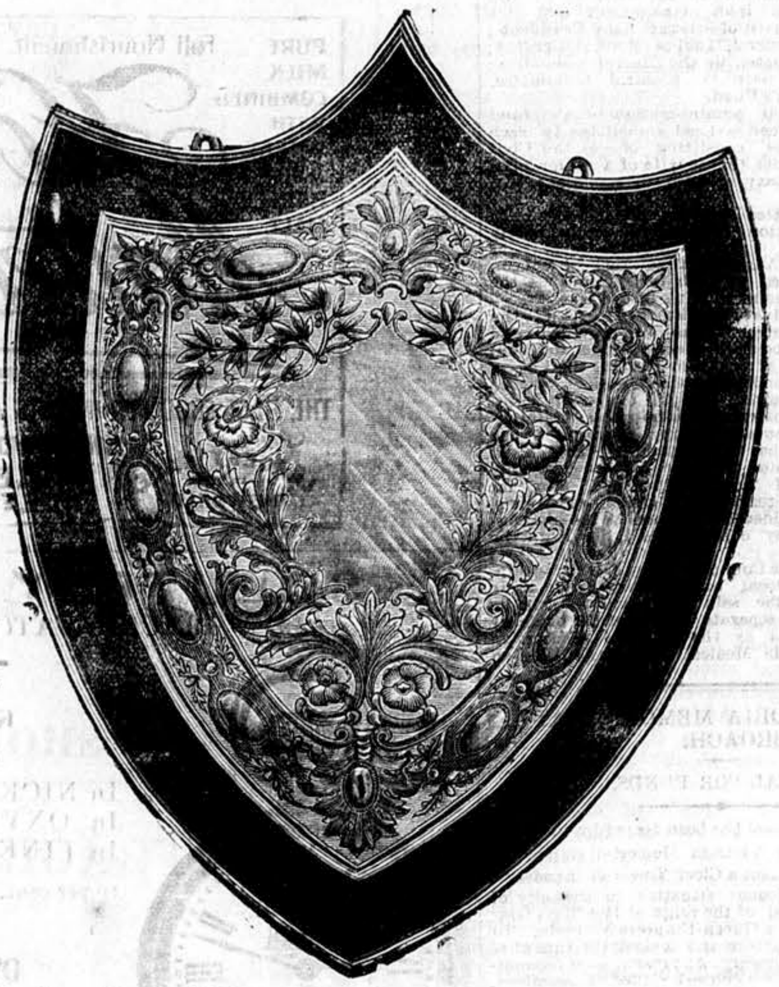

Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 68.

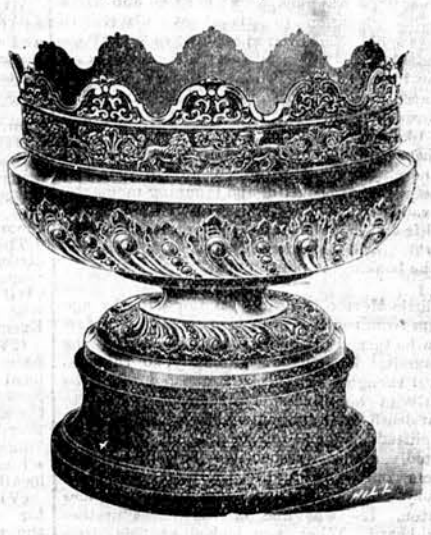

Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.

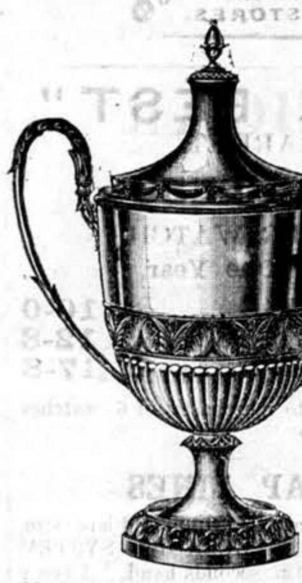

Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.


Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.


Silver Bowl, with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches, Rs. 416.


Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back with Silver Edging, Rs. 550.


Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.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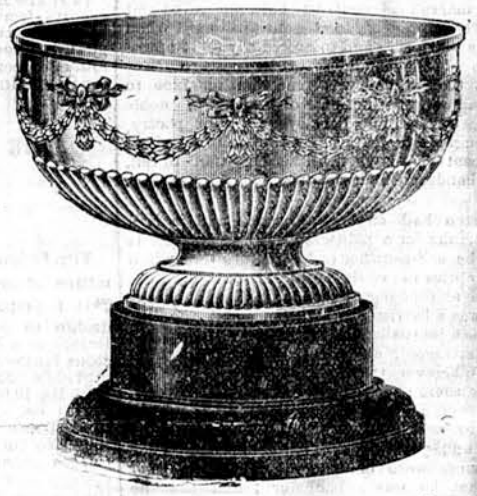
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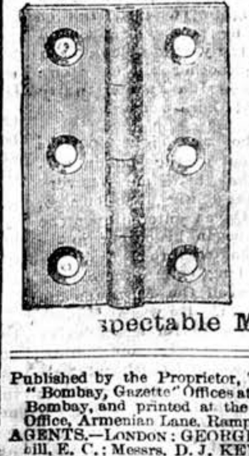

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